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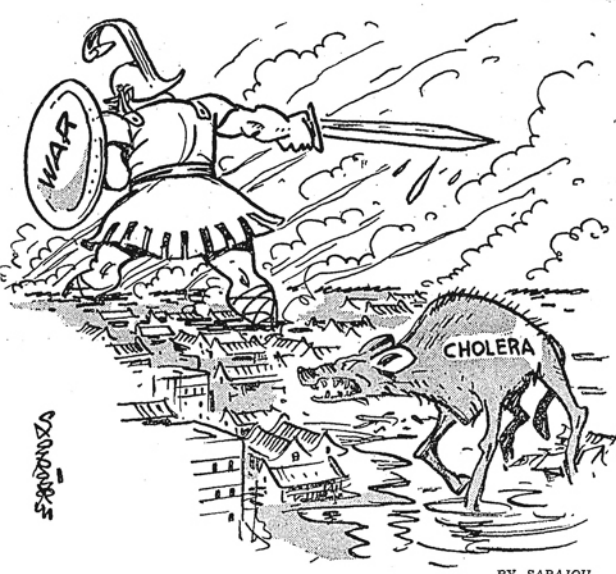
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CONTENTS

BURIALS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS	438
NEWS FROM THE DAILY NEWS ASS.	437
EDITORIAL NOTES	
Nanking's Travail	433
Missionaries in China	433
A War Record	433
A Prompt Retort	433
Those Aeroplanes	433
The War Situation	433
CHINESE POLITICS	
China's Case Told to Assembly	434
Foreign Trade in China Kept Open	434
Provinces Rally to Bond Campaign	434
U.S. Neutral Policy Criticized	434
American Consul in Swatow Leaving	434
Division Commander Detained	434
LEADING ARTICLES	
The First Phase	435
Death from the Air	435
"So Am I!"	435
The Council's Task	435
Unsound Duty	435
Masaryk Passes	435
SHANGHAI NOTES	
Light on the East	437
A Student of Religion	437
"Tien Hsia"	437
Shanghai's "War"	437
More Reopening	437
An Italian Occasion	437
Splendid Work	437
Falmouth's Commander	437
Missing Mails	437
The "King's Guide"	437
NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR	
China's Desperate Stand Stems Drive	438
China's Prepare Stand Near Peking	438
Preliminaries to Big Northern Push	438
Japanese Enter Suiyuan	438
Swatow Damaged by Air Raids	438
Foreign People Do Not Want War	438
Canton Filers "Dare to Die Corps"	438
Chenluhan Light Captured	438
Japanese Cruisers at Hainan Island	438
Beco "Tiger Force" Bombs	438
Happy Valley Camp Evacuated	438
Wenchow Has Cool Summer	438
White Slave Trade Discussed	438
Protest at Bombs on Hospital	438
NEWS FROM JAPAN	
China's League Appeal is Scorned	443
Reply on Envoy's Wounding	443
Japan's Finances Discussed	443
Japan Happy Over U.S. Action	443
Ship's Transfers Not Recognized	443
SHANGHAI NEWS	
Chinese Consolidate New Front	444
Admiral for Chinese Troops	444
Gas Explosion Fire Fear Unwarranted	444
Grangers of Suiyuan Arrive	444
Refugees Need Floorboards	444
Ritz Theatre Again Attracts Looters	444
Nine Foreign Consuls Visit	444
Local Authorities Plan Relief	444
Impossible to Restore Dr. C. Li's Yet	444
Severe Fighting Continues in Kiangnan	444
Foreigners Send Petition	444
Civic Centre Terribly Smashed	444
American Evacuees' Baggage	444
Civic Centre Will Rise Again	444
Life of War in Shanghai	444
British Flag Said to be Abused	444
Italian Troops on Parade	444
North of Creek to Carry Refugees	444
Red Cross Society Need Volunteers	444
Weather Slows Up Japanese Advance	444
Cable Mended; Service is Restored	444
White Ship in Hong Kong	444
Foreigners Visit Homes in Hongkong	444
Bomb Factory and Union Jack	444
Merchant Shipping Changes	444
World Politics Talk at Rotary	444
Promotion for Brigadier Telfer-Smollett	444
Rain Again Checks Local Fighting	444
10,000 Given Work in Western Area	444
Much Talk of Boom at Ningpo River	444
27th Chinese Cases in Settlement	444
Italian Grangers Take Over	444
Mukden Incident in Consular	444
Local Business Creeps Out of Hiding	444
Chinese Christian Council Cable	444
Shanghai U. C. Workers in Hongkong	444
U. C. Meet Still to Carry Civilians	444
Chinese Airman Rains Bombs on Wayide	444
Many Properties Burn in Eastern Area	444
Scared Chinese Die from Starvation	444
Japanese to Bomb Nanking, Says Admiral	444
Police Bank Moves to Consular	444
Japanese Resume Offensive in Lotien	444
Quand Agha Again Open Doors	444
John's to Open Army Camp	444
Mail Matter Held for Addresses	444
U. S. Evacuation	444
Boy Scouts' Heroic Role in Shanghai	444
300 Cholera Cases in Settlement	444
Japanese to Bomb Soviet Embassy	444
Telephone Aids in Protecting Property	444
Japanese to Bomb Nanking, Says Admiral	444
Japanese Push Along Kiangnan Front	444
Cannon Rock Western District	444
Japan Accused of Barbarism	444
Business Men Make Complaint	444
America's "Devil Dogs" Land Here	444
Air Raids Losses in Eastern District	444
Embassies Decide to Stay in Nanking	444
Postal Bank Moves to Consular	444
Threat to Nantao Retorted	444
Shanghai Mayor Answers Note	444
Letters Delivered to Front	444
Filer Spares Life of Enemy	444
Kiangnan May Be Scene of Big Battle	444
Gen. Beantom Makes Quiet Return	444
Mr. H. Browder to Carry Term	444
Danish Minister to Go North	444
41 Cholera Deaths in Settlement	444
Wedding	444
Quilting	444
Personal Notes	444
COMMERCE AND FINANCE	
Money and Exchange	440
Shanghai's Foreign Trade	440
S. M. C. GAZETTE	440
LAW COURT	
First Special District Court	440
Park Hotel Cooks Riot	440
Detectives' Illegal Activities	440
Alleged Passport Forger Held	440
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	
SPORTS AND PASTIMES	
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS	445
SPECIAL ARTICLES	
Inconsequence (Evening in Shanghai)	447
Sixty Years Ago	447
A Country Diary	447
London Cross-Word Puzzles	447
IN PARENTHESIS	448



IN FULL COLLABORATION

BY SAPIJOU

NANKING'S TRAVAIL

The extension of aerial activity on both sides is bringing fresh horrors and greater dangers to civilian life. Unfortunately neither the Japanese nor the Chinese airmen seem to have been able to comply with the foreign Admirals' request that they should avoid flying over the French Concession and International Settlement. Shanghai on Sept. 18 had a most unpleasant reminder of that lack of restraint. Thus does aggression breed reprisals and counter-reprisals in which third parties seem to be specially hapless sufferers. It was amazing that so comparatively few casualties occurred when the anti-aircraft fire sent shells widespread over the two foreign areas. But the damage done to foreign property by incendiary bombs intended by the Japanese airmen, apparently, for the Japanese aerodrome and other concentrations, was considerable. The military value of the raids was slight. Nanking is now faced with so formidable a threat to its very existence that the requisite attention to considerations of this kind may not be forthcoming. Again, therefore, it is perceived how uncontrollable are the forces of destruction when once they are invoked. Tragically that fact been overlooked by Japan no less than China in embarking on the present operations round so congested an urban area as this. In announcing his intentions to challenge Nanking's powers of endurance, Admiral Hasegawa has implicitly to admit that his airmen cannot guarantee to discriminate between combatant and non-combatant. Whether this admission will, as he seems to think, shorten the operations remains to be seen. Gravely must the question be asked if the process of driving a people to desperation is truly effective in the long run.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

The British authorities appear to have taken a discerning attitude toward the question of the position of missionaries of their nation during the present crisis. Where definitely dangerous conditions exist it is understood that the Consular advice to evacuate women and children has been forthcoming and in certain areas, notably North Shansi, action has been taken accordingly, although single women missionaries have decided to remain at their posts. There is apparently no desire that missionaries should even contemplate evacuation where the situation cannot be described as dangerous. The missionaries themselves recognize that they have a part to play with their fellow Christians in an hour of intense difficulty and their traditions do not point the way to abandonment of the task to which they have devoted their lives, with the already noted reservation regarding the proper removal of wives and children from manifestly dangerous surroundings. This view is evidently shared by their American colleagues who may be expected to take exactly the same line—a point which Washington will probably appreciate when the situation has been more appreciably expounded from this side of the Pacific. In other words missionaries do not intend to show less devotion to their work here than the merchants and traders whose sturdy persistence and disregard of danger has been an inspiration to their community. This is generally welcomed, for those who are best acquainted with China's needs will agree that missionary labour has been of the utmost benefit to this country. To impose upon it a period of inactivity would be most regrettable and has been an unmitigated disability on Chinese institutions in a time of much stress and strain when missionary ministrations

may bring solace and guidance of real worth, without in any way imperilling their governments' diplomatic positions.

A WAR RECORD

Mr. R. G. Howe who arrived at Nanking on Sept. 15, in company with Lt-Colonel W. A. Lovat-Patch and Mr. E. Hall-Patch, seems to have had an uneventful journey despite the activities in progress in the war zone of the last twenty-four hours. No stranger to war, as a note in this column lately indicated, Mr. Howe might well have compared notes with Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen on the experiences of being wounded. As an officer of the British Army, Mr. Howe was serving with the Salonika Force and during a retreat from the Bulgarian army he was badly wounded by machine gun fire and left behind. He lay for forty-eight hours in a temperature of some twenty-five degrees of frost, was picked up, conveyed to a Bulgarian village and there hospitably nursed, his principal diet being milk. Within a month, despite the gravity of his wound and the long exposure to terrific cold, he recovered. In due course after the peace brought about his demobilization Mr. Howe entered the diplomatic service. It is thus a curious coincidence that he in his wartime experiences and his chief in the effort to avert war should be seriously wounded by the same type of weapon. Mr. Hall-Patch, who is also a veteran of the Great War, was very severely wounded in France where he commanded a battery of artillery.

A PROMPT RETORT

The comments in the London papers on the Shanghai struggle have been remarkably alert and to the point. It is not often that a situation in China is so accurately diagnosed on the immediate receipt of press despatches. A notable example of this clarity of view is afforded by the comments of "The Times" on an attempt on the part of the Japanese authorities to draw a parallel between the events of last month and the despatch by the British Government of the Defence Forces to Shanghai. The Japanese Foreign Office declared that the present operations were on a line with the British action in 1927 when "a mob of British demonstrators invaded the International Settlement." The statement added that "the two cases do not differ except in scope." Unfortunately for Tokyo "The Times" after publishing this statement on August 17 promptly came back the following day with an emphatic retort:

In point of fact they differ in almost every factor. In 1927 China was in the throes of civil war; where there was no fighting there were almost all native actions. When the National troops entered Shanghai the native quarters were given over to massacre and pillage, and a strong force of British soldiers prevented a rabble of panic-stricken soldiery from overrunning the International Settlement. Meanwhile the strikers, between fighting, were being harried by orators and incited to anti-foreign acts; but it may be recalled that of the 112,000 strikers in Shanghai only 10,000 were employed in British-owned factories. Great Britain in 1927 merely did what she is doing now; she sent reinforcements to safeguard life and property, and the presence of the reinforcements had a salubrious effect. Few people in Shanghai who knew of the Tokyo statement have been misled by it, but it is highly satisfactory to see that even further afield than Shanghai it cut little ice.

WORK THOSE AEROPLANES

The fact that President Roosevelt has forbidden the transport of arms and munitions to China and Japan in government-owned merchantmen raises the question as to what will happen to the Bellanca aeroplanes at present on board the ss. Wichita, which belongs to the U.S. Government, and consigned to China. Apparently they can at the present time be transferred to such non-government ships as are prepared to carry them under the conditions expressed by the President, namely at their own risk. So long as the Neutrality Act is not invoked there is no embargo on the export from the United States of that war material for which export licences are required, and it is supposed that such licence has been granted with regard to the cargo carried by the Wichita and if a carrier can be found it may be brought on from San Pedro where the former ship will be stopped. It is, perhaps, unfortunate that even this ruling operates against Chinese interests, not because of any fault inherent in the President's prohibition, but because of the difficulty the Chinese will find in securing another vessel to bring the aeroplanes across the Pacific, the high freight rates which must inevitably be charged and the danger that even then the machines will never be allowed to reach their destination. It has been suggested that the Japanese authorities will not interfere with munitions of war carried to China in foreign bottoms. That might very well have been their intention at the time they made the statement, but to permit so formidable a shipment as the one in question to reach China would merely add another item to the long list of eccentricities already marking this war which is not a war.

THE WAR SITUATION

The war situation in China now covers an extraordinarily large area of the country. The strong force of Japanese invaders in the North is being opposed by the concentration of Chinese troops round Tating where the Japanese have captured and Pootung which the Chinese have large forces and along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The Pootung line seems now, with the capture of Hsinchi, to stretch from Hsinchi across the Peiping-Hankow Railway at Liang-hsiang, 35 miles south of Peiping, and thence across the Great Wall to Tating. The threat to Canton has stimulated Chinese military defensive measures in the south, and around Shanghai the Japanese have estimated that something like 29 Chinese divisions have been concentrated. In the meantime the Japanese have declared a naval blockade of the China coast but exempting from it the port of Tientsin. Historically, this is the biggest invasion in China which has taken place since the middle of the Seventeenth Century when Tsung Cheng, the last emperor of the Ming dynasty, was unable to withstand the invasion by the Manchus who took possession of Peking and established the "Ta-tsing dynasty in 1644. The extent to which Japanese claims to success in the North are justified will as usual only be established as the events unfold themselves. The Chinese have agreed that Tating has fallen, but it is believed that around that city very strong Chinese forces have been concentrated. There are obvious difficulties in the Chinese position, because in effect the Japanese are being opposed by three vertically parallel lines of Chinese troops and it is by no means clear in what way co-ordination has been effected between those apparently independent forces. Pootung is also strongly held and the Japanese are proposing it would seem to make that their next point of attack, but the statements also suggest that there is a forward Japanese movement designed to thrust a strong force in between Tating and Pootung with the possible object of taking the Tating concentration in the rear. The situation in Shanghai has received attention recently and it has little changed. The position of the Chinese forces in Pootung is threatened, it is believed, by possible attempt on the part of the Japanese to dislodge them by landing forces on the peninsula, an effort which has already been made without success. In the meantime the Chinese have held out at Kiangnan which is now considerably in advance of their new line, where the Japanese have landed artillery and some of it has come into action, which suggests that certain of the Chinese forces are not afraid of the naval guns. The possibility of the Chinese not holding the new line a moment longer than they consider they have sufficiently delayed the Japanese defences has to be taken into account and that may also have an effect on the position in Pootung, although yesterday the indications were that the Pootung area might again come into the limelight before long. It will be seen from this brief account of the whole situation that both sides are making a great effort. The activity of the Japanese Naval forces alone to say nothing of their independent operations in bombarding Chinese cities, involves the expenditure of a considerable amount of men and resources. The big Chinese concentration near Shanghai and in other parts already named also constitute an effort of no little magnitude. The prospect therefore of an early cessation of hostilities does not seem particularly bright. On the one side there is the arrival of considerable forces of Japanese who will not be content to stay where they are or go back without substantial reason; on the other side is a country whose territory is being heavily attacked and where there is a widespread determination to resist so long as the effort can be made.

CHINESE POLITICS

CHINA'S CASE TOLD TO ASSEMBLY

Dr. Wellington Koo Speaks of Japan's Aggression: Illegal Coast Blockade Denounced

Geneva, Sept. 15. China occupied the centre of the stage here to-day when Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, addressed the Assembly of the League of Nations regarding the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The Far Eastern situation, on account of its utmost gravity, declared Dr. Koo, called for urgent action by the League. The Chinese Government, he proceeded, having formally appealed to the Council, invoking Articles X, XI and XVII, it was now for the Council to decide whether to proceed itself to consideration and action, refer the question to the Assembly, or refer it to the Advisory Committee on the Sino-Japanese conflict established by the Assembly at the time of the Manchurian incident.

"For two months," Dr. Koo continued, "my country has been subjected to armed aggression from Japan, which has dispatched to China over 300,000 troops, scores of warships and hundreds of military aeroplanes in pursuit of political domination and territorial conquest.

"The Japanese army, equipped with the most deadly instruments of war, has attacked and occupied Tientsin, Peiping, Nankow and Kalgan in the north, and is continuing to penetrate further into the interior of the country.

"In the south it is attempting, with the aid of Japan's mighty fleet, to seize Shanghai.

The Blockade

"The Japanese Navy has declared an illegal blockade of the entire coast of China, while Japanese war planes are systematically conducting

air raids over cities and towns in 13 provinces, some of which lie hundreds of miles inland.

"China, notwithstanding all her handicaps, found herself obliged to resist this renewed armed invasion. A bitter conflict between the ruthless invaders, who seek to impose their will by force, and determined defenders, who wish to save their country and protect their people, is raging at this moment.

Settlement Base

"As a result of the Japanese using the International Settlement as a base of their military operation to attack the Chinese in Shanghai, foreign lives and property also suffered grievous loss.

"Japan, in the grip of a ruthless war party, has openly resorted to force as an instrument of policy and has let loose gigantic, powerful war machines to seek the domination and conquest of China and the Asiatic mainland.

"The real object of Japan's policy was disclosed when the Japanese army, after the last reinforcements arrived, attacked and occupied not only Tientsin but also Peiping.

"Can international law and treaty obligations always be disregarded with impunity? Do we accept lawlessness as inevitable, and are we prepared to see it extend its tentacles unchecked to destroy peace and order in the world?

"It seems to me that something can be done if we ourselves still respect the treaties we have signed and the Covenant we have solemnly declared to uphold.

"Edge of Wedge"

"The illegal blockade of the coast of China jeopardizes the established rights of navigation and commerce, and it should be repudiated. It is the thin edge of a wedge against the freedom of the seas."

"The situation in Europe," Dr. Koo declared, "is really not unconnected with the situation in the Far East. It is a natural consequence of the failure to enforce the obligations of the Covenant at the time the Manchurian crisis was before the League.

Collective Security

"The principle of collective security underlying the Covenant, and which we all accepted beyond question, is the only logical, sound basis of any system of organized peace in the world.

"It is in the loyal discharge of our obligations under the Covenant and other treaties to which we are parties," concluded the Chinese delegate, "lies the hope of extinguishing the conflagration in the Far East and reinforcing peace in the Pacific and Europe."

As there were no more speakers, the Assembly adjourned after Dr. Koo's speech.

The President, H.H. the Aga Khan, said there would not be a plenary session to-morrow unless speakers came forward.—Reuter.

1533 Advisory Body Takes Over

Geneva, Sept. 16. The Council of the League of Nations, at a private session to-day, decided to refer China's appeal in the Sino-Japanese conflict to the Advisory Committee of 23 states established in 1933 over the Manchurian crisis.

The decision to refer the appeal to the Committee, which will be convened early next week, is a more elastic procedure than if the question is considered by the Council, because no fundamental decision can be taken on the merits of the case.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador to France, has accepted the proposal subject to the reservation that if any occasion arose, he claimed the right to refer the matter back to the Council and to retain all his rights under Article 17 of the Covenant.

The most important feature of the Council's decision is that the question of an American observer on the Committee is not likely to arise, at any rate in the immediate future.

The representative of Holland presiding over the Committee in 1935, but a new president will have to be elected on the present occasion.—Reuter.

U.S. to Study Attitude

Washington, Sept. 16. The United States Government would consider carefully any invitation by the League of Nations, such as was reported to have been sent to Washington, to take part in a reconstituted Advisory Committee on the Far East, declared Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at a press conference to-day.—Reuter.

FOREIGN TRADE IN CHINA KEPT OPEN

Ambassador Tells Aims of His Country

Foreign nationals should not be unnecessarily apprehensive concerning the future of their trade and commercial activities in China if Japan succeeds in her present undertaking, the Japanese Ambassador to China, Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, told a special Reuter correspondent.

"Foreign trade and commerce in China need not be affected unequally or unfairly under the Japanese objective in China," Mr. Kawagoe explained.

The Japanese Ambassador was questioned about the future of foreign trade with China in the event of Japan achieving a dominant position in China.

"The success of Japan's activities in China means only the abandonment by the Chinese leaders of the unfortunate policy of isolationism and the rejection of Communism," he replied.

"The settlement of these two problems would bring about the co-operation of the two nations on an equal footing. Once this is clearly understood, there could be no room for raising the question as to the future of foreign trade or that of the present 'open door' policy of foreign trade in China."

Perhaps a "Mess"

Reference was made by the interviewee to the reality of the statement of the United States who had recently characterized the Sino-Japanese situation as an "awful mess."

"The present situation in China may be a 'mess' if by that Mr. Roosevelt meant the Japanese statesmen and diplomats apparently failed to make clear to their Chinese brothers Japan's objective in China," the Ambassador said.

"Mr. Roosevelt's words might also apply to the inability of the statesmen and diplomats of both Japan and China to present the present situation," he added. "If so, I myself must accept a share of President Roosevelt's criticism, and it also may be that the United States does not fully understand what Japan is endeavouring to accomplish in China."

The Ambassador was asked whether Japan would be willing to submit the present Sino-Japanese complications to an impartial international commission and abide by its decision. He replied:

"It has always been the traditional policy to settle any question in relation to China by consultation between the two countries themselves. I don't think there has been any change in this policy.

Not Impossible

"Recalling, however, the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shanghai in 1932 and the agreement reached through co-operation of the interested Powers, I personally think that in order to bring about a happy conclusion of the present hostilities in Shanghai, Japan might not necessarily be unwilling to respond to an offer of co-operation by the same interested Powers."

Mr. Kawagoe reviewed to some extent the political trend which culminated in the current Sino-Japanese hostilities. He went on to say: "As explained on various occasions by Prince Konoze, the Japanese Premier, and Mr. Hirota, the Foreign Minister, the objective meaning of activities undertaken in China by Japan is to bring about a true understanding and most friendly co-operation between the two nations, and this I believe must be the foundation of any lasting peace in the Far East."

"Prince Konoze's point of view is that the present situation between Japan and China was brought about by the Chinese statesmen failing to understand what Japan truly wants in China. Contrarily, Chinese statesmen have blindly held to a policy of anti-Japanism and, we suspect, a policy of pro-Communism. It has been necessary for Japan to break down this policy of misunderstanding and pro-Communism in order to obtain co-operation between the two nations on an equitable basis.

"Japan earnestly hopes that China will soon understand Japan's true intentions."—Reuter.

MR. R. G. HOWE CALLS ON FOREIGN MINISTER

Nanking, Sept. 15. Mr. R. G. Howe, the British Chargé d'Affaires, called on Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office this morning.

Although speculations are rife regarding the nature of their conversation and Mr. Howe's mission to Nanking, both the Foreign Office and the British Embassy maintain that to-day's call was a purely social one. They add that it is customary for a diplomat to call at the Foreign Office to inform officials that he is taking charge of the Embassy.—Reuter.

PROVINCES RALLY TO BOND CAMPAIGN

Many Sell Land for Liberty Bonds: Subscriptions Mount: Tales of Sacrifice

Nanking, Sept. 18. Reports of further subscriptions for the \$500,000,000 Liberty Bonds have been pouring in from all parts of the country.

From Sian comes a message that Madame Shao Li-lee, wife of the director of the Publicity Department of the Central Kuomintang, has ordered the sale of her land there measuring about eight mow in order to buy Liberty Bonds. Her estate is estimated at more than \$10,000.

In Hunan, Gen. Ho Chien, the provincial chairman, has pledged to subscribe \$100,000 worth of the bonds. Other Hunan officials have also pledged various amounts ranging from \$500 to \$1,000.

Another patriot who converted his estate into Liberty Bonds is Gen. Chen Ko-chueh, war veteran of Kwangtung, who presented a deed of his private residence to Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, Mayor of Canton, and asked the latter to buy the bonds for him.

Miss Lu King-chen, of Chungkiang, also auctioned four of her residences, which are valued at more than \$20,000, to buy Liberty Bonds.

A woman educator, Dr. Han Jen, contributed her gold medals, precious stones and rings, together with \$1,000 for the purchase of the bonds.

A Kunming newspaper states that the leading mining concerns in that province have subscribed some \$4,700,000 (Yunnan currency) worth of the Liberty Bonds. Faculty members of the Ta Wen Girls School in Yunnan have bought \$10,000 of the bonds, the principal setting aside 30 months of his salary while other teachers devoted one month of their income for this purpose.—Central News.

Border Provinces Aid

Shanghai, Sept. 19. Three border provinces added on Friday the total of \$8,500,000 to the already over-subscribed first instalment of \$100,000,000 of the newly issued Liberty Bonds, according to telegraphic reports received by the National Committee for the sale of the bonds.

The Shensi provincial committee of the National Bond Committee reported that the cumulative \$4,000,000 from the province of Shensi had been launched and that, judging from the response, there was no doubt that the goal will be attained in a short time. Kansu, despite its small population, also placed the initial sum of \$3,000,000 through the provincial committee, Sikong, by far the smallest of China's provinces from the point of population, reported pledges of \$1,500,000.

Native Banks Assist

Shanghai, Sept. 20. The Shanghai Native Bankers' Association added the sum of \$1,912,000 yesterday to the first instalment of \$100,000,000 of the Liberty Bonds, the sum representing the total subscriptions pledged by various member banks at a meeting held recently in Shanghai. The National Committee for the Sale of the Bonds also received a remittance of \$1,000,000 from the Anhwei provincial committee, to advance part payment of the Provincial Committee's pledge made some time ago.

Total Amount Rising

Shanghai, Sept. 16. Total subscriptions for the Liberty Bonds reported on Tuesday from the provincial committees in charge of the sale of the bonds in the provinces of Chekiang, Kwangtung and Szechuen amounted to over \$77,000,000, according to an announcement by the National Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. T. V. Soong.

In a telegraphic report, Mr. Chu Chi-hua, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, states that his committee had met with considerable success and that subscriptions from individuals and organizations throughout the province were pouring in so that, conservatively estimated, the amount to be come from Chekiang during the first period of the campaign would be well over \$30,000,000.

A similar report was received from Mr. Tseng Yang-fu, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung provincial committee, announcing that the enthusiastic response he had received from all quarters since the opening of the provincial office, had enabled him to estimate the total subscription during the first period of the campaign to be over the 30 million dollar mark.

General Liu Hsiang, of the Szechuen provincial committee, reports that approximately \$17,000,000 had been subscribed to date, adding that his committee was determined to continue its period of the campaign would not be behind other provinces. The Nanking municipal committee reports that a campaign had been launched to secure a total subscrip-

tion of \$1,000,000 towards the first instalment of the issue in the immediate future.

To facilitate subscription for the bonds by individuals, regardless of the amount, the committee has formulated a simple system of small savings accounts which may be opened with any of the officially designated receiving banks. With such an account further deposits will be received by the banks until the conclusion of the campaign when all such deposit books may be surrendered by the individuals concerned in exchange for the equivalent value in Liberty Bonds. Such deposits will earn the same rate of interest as the bonds, namely, four per cent.—Kuo Min.

Big Sale in Hupeh

Shanghai, Sept. 17. The Hupeh Provincial Committee for the sale of Liberty Bonds telegraphically reported yesterday that a total of \$12,000,000 had been pledged to date by various public organizations. It was intimated that efforts would be continued and that a larger amount would be secured.

Other provincial committees which have been organized but have not yet reported on the result of their campaigns include those in Fukien and Kwangsi.

At a meeting of the local bar association held on Wednesday, it was decided that the association subscribe as a body for \$50,000 of the Bonds. This sum, however, was exceeded at the meeting by the total amount pledged by individual members present being \$80,000.

Kuomintang Officials Buy

Nanking, Sept. 15. Officials of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters have decided to subscribe \$100,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. They have sent orders to various party organs in the country asking them to boost the sale of the bonds.—Central News.

Manila Support

Manila, Sept. 18. Chinese merchants in Manila alone have subscribed to over \$1,500,000 worth of the Liberty Bonds, it was announced here to-day. A decision has voluntarily been made by all Chinese employees in the Philippine Commonwealth to devote twenty per cent. of their salaries monthly to the purchase of the bonds, which is expected to net \$5,000,000.—Central News.

DIVISION COMMANDER DETAINED

Military Tribunal to Try Case in Shanghai

Taiyuan, Sept. 18. The first case of military punishment as a result of the defence campaign in Shansi was reported to-day with the detention of Lieutenant-General Li Fuying, Commander of the 68th Division.

General Li's detention by the Military Tribunal was ordered by General Hsi-shan, Vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, and Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan.

In a brief military communique, the detained army leader was charged with miscalculation of military tactics, which resulted in the loss of strategic points.

The Military Tribunal was only recently organized by order of General Yen for the purpose of enforcing military discipline. Chang Pei-mei and Chang Hsi-chih are respectively director and assistant director of the Tribunal.—Central News.

AMERICAN CONSUL IN SWATOW LEAVING

Ordered by Ambassador to Close Office

Canton, Sept. 14. Acting upon orders of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, the American Consulate in Swatow will wind up its affairs within a few days, according to information from diplomatic circles here.

Meanwhile, all American nationals in Swatow are preparing for a general evacuation.

This step, it is learned, is considered necessary in view of the constant bombardment of Swatow by Japanese planes which have endangered lives and property of foreign nationals in the city.—Central News.

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ents are requested to typewrite on one side of the
paper only. Letters to the Editor should be
brief and to the point. Every effort will be made
to return manuscripts for which space cannot be
found, but no responsibility is accepted in the
matter.

BIRTHS

ASP—On September 20, 1937, at the Country
Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. OVE ASP,
a son.

FERRAS—On September 16, 1937, at St. Marie's
Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. MARIO A.
FERRAS, a daughter, ROZA MARIA.

HODGSON—On September 18, 1937, at Hong-
kong, to Mr. and Mrs. E. HODGSON, a son.

WATSON—On September 21, 1937, at the
Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J.
B. WATSON, a daughter.

WILLIAMS—On September 10, 1937, at the
International Hospital, Hankow, to JESSIE,
wife of W. H. WILLIAMS, a daughter, ANNE
PATRICIA.

MARRIAGES

JOHANNES WIRTKY—CHARLOTTE WIRTKY geb.
SCHAEPE, Vermaehlte. Shanghai, September
17, 1937.

TREVELYAN-CRAWSHAW—On September 15,
1937, at the H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shang-
hai, MARY, daughter of Mrs. R. H. Crawshaw,
to H. B. TREVELYAN.

ENGAGEMENT

MACINTOSH-BROCK—The engagement is
announced of NEIL, only son of Mr. and Mrs.
Neil C. Macintosh of Braughing Friars, Ware
Herts, and Mary ("Pete"), youngest daughter
of Mrs. Robert Brock, of Shanghai. (Hong-
kong and Tientsin papers please copy).

DEATHS

GORDON—On Sunday 19, 1937, at Oxford,
Surrey, England, JAMES DUNCAN GORDON,
founder of Gordon & Company, Ltd., Shanghai.
(By cable).

FASSL—On September 8, 1937, at the Paulin
Hospital, Shanghai, JOHANN FASSL, aged 51
years.

GAST—On Thursday, September 16, 1937, at
the Country Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM
JAMES JOHN GAST, aged 61 years. Mr. Gast and
beloved husband of Mrs. Lillian Gabb, (Hong-
kong and Portsmouth, Hampshire,
papers please copy).

GUAITA—On August 21, 1937 at No. 89 Via
Arcimedeo, Milano (Italy)—CAV. FERDINANDO
GUAITA (late of Chinese Post Office).

JACOBY—On Tuesday, September 21, 1937, at
the Paulin Hospital, Shanghai, MAXIMILIAN
JOHANN MARTIN JACOBY, aged 26 years, of the
Union Brewery, Ltd.

KNOX—On Saturday, September 18, 1937, at
Hongkong, Mrs. Lucy Knox, aged 64 years.

MACDONALD—On July 31, 1937, at his
residence, Rockstone Cottage, Totland Bay,
Isle of Wight, ERNEST ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
B.A., T.C.S., Commissioner (retired) Chinese
Maritime Customs, eldest son of the late Rev.
C. J. MacDonald, Castlekirke Co. Galway,
and devoted and beloved husband of Isia
MacDonald. Interred at the family burial
ground, Aasleagh Co. Mayo, on August 5,
1937.

STEWART—On Monday, September 20, 1937,
at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM
ALLAN STEWART, aged 39 years.

TUASON—On Tuesday, September 21, 1937, at
the Majestic Apartments, ANTONIO MARIA
TUASON, aged 47 years, of Manila, P. I.

WILHELM—On Thursday, September 16, 1937,
at the Paulin Hospital, Shanghai, of para-
typhoid, PAUL WILHELM, aged 57 years. Formerly
of Lucerne, Switzerland.

IN MEMORIAM

In Affectionate Remembrance
JAMES HOLLIDAY
September 15, 1936
"Peace, Perfect Peace"

In cherished memory of JANE ANN PRENTICE,
September 10, 1935.—Thy Will be done."

THE FIRST PHASE

Sept. 15.

The first phase of the Sino-Japanese opera-
tions round Shanghai seems to have been
almost completed by the retirement of the
Chinese "force" to the Lotien-Liuhang-
Tashang-Chapel line. They have swung
away from Paoshan-Woosung-Kwangwan-
Chapel by pivoting on their right flank. The
Japanese landing has thus been vigorously
resisted; that resistance having taken the
form of a delaying action of considerable in-
tensity, the Chinese command has withdrawn
its men to the prepared line next available.
This differs from the operations of 1932 in
that it does not involve a complete retirement
to a point some way distant from
Shanghai. Otherwise it may be assumed that
the Chinese still regard their objective as
that of delaying rather than endeavouring
to hold up the Japanese advance. The
Japanese movements have been leisurely.
With the Whangpoo and Yangtze as their line
of lateral communication strongly held by
naval guns, they have been able effectively
to develop their advance without troubling
overmuch to effect an early contact with
their three original landings at Liuh, Woosung
and Yangtzepoo. This has been fortunate
for them, as the vigour of the Chinese
resistance made an awkward salient in the
heroic defence of Paoshan must have further
weakened their contacts. The cost of the
engagements by which the Chinese forces
have held up the Japanese advance has ap-
parently been heavy. Unsupported by artillery
or aerial observation of sufficient weight to
counteract the Japanese use of naval guns
and seaplanes, the Chinese infantry and
machine-gunners have displayed a remark-
able tenacity, but the tale of casualties has
been such as to raise the question whether
the enthusiasm of the troops has not, to some
extent, prevented their commanders from
keeping the proper balance between
expenditure of resources. On general
grounds it seems reasonable to suggest that
the Chinese will serve their cause best by
keeping their casualties in this area to a
minimum for, in the event, their defence will
be more effective when they can get out of
range of the Japanese naval guns.

It would not be surprising therefore to find
that the present line is not intended to be
held in as great a strength as would be de-
manded if a sustained defence were proposed.
In Chapei it is believed that the defenders
are strongly posted, but experience of 1932
again indicates the possibility if not the
probability of a withdrawal when once the
Chinese commanders feel that the Japanese
advance cannot be effectively withstood in
that area. Speculations which carry survey
of the situation further were best deferred
until there is more definite evidence of the
intentions of both sides, and in particular,
the general line of the Japanese advance,
which is being cautiously made under cover
of most elaborate preparations. Meanwhile it
is impossible not to deplore the terrible cost
in life involved in even these four short
weeks of fighting. In addition, vast destruc-
tion of property of neutrals as well as com-
batants has ensued. The battle-area itself is
in ruins and once more Shanghai has learnt
how high a price has to be paid for harbouring
hostile activities of two modern armies.
The end is not yet. The increase in the
numbers of the Japanese invaders may in-
crease the fierceness of the fighting on the
edge of the Settlement and, although the new
turn in the situation may in due course ease
conditions along the course of the Whangpoo,
the battle of Shanghai is not likely yet a
while to lose its immediate significance for
this city. Shanghaianders, moreover, in
bracing themselves to fulfilment of the duties
thus devolving on them, are not negligent of
the fact that the present operations have a
far wider scope than in 1932. If the declared
intentions of both sides are to be accepted as
accurate pointers to the future, the struggle
will eventually reach its culminating phase
near to Nanking. The fight is between
China and Japan, not between certain Chi-
nese forces and a Japanese contingent en-
camped within and without the Settlement.
Shanghai has its uses for both sides, but they
may ultimately come to their final grips
further afield.

In the North big engagements are forecast.
In Canton the Japanese have followed up
their aerial attacks by a naval bombardment.
Various other places on the coast and in the
interior have been made to realize that Japan
is fighting China although there is no "war"
—only, it seems, a series of demonstrations
of the value of Japanese friendship. A naval
blockade has been placed on every port with
the exception of Tsingtao. The fighting round
Shanghai is therefore only part of a general
conflagration which extends from the Tigris
Forts in the South to Kalgan in the north of
Shansi, from the South China Sea to the other
side of the Great Wall. It is surmised
that the Chinese High Command regards resis-
tance round Shanghai as an important
factor in the whole campaign, although not
necessarily the primary consideration. This
decision derives from the general trend of
Japanese activities here since 1932 and that
fact cannot be overlooked in assessing the
possibilities of the future. Stated in these
terms, when, so far, neither in the North, the
Central region or the South, has either side
scored a decisive success, it will probably be

agreed that the struggle is likely to be long-
drawn out. Prince Konoye talks of its con-
tinuance until 1938 is well advanced. The
prospect stands drear for China, Japan and
everyone concerned in the Far East. How-
senseless is this compliance with the dictates
of war mentality the dispassionate observer
can hardly trust himself to decide. China is
to be beaten to her knees, says Prince Konoye,
and the world is invited to stand by as the
edifying operation is performed. It is amaz-
ing to think that no-one seems able to suggest
to the Prince that the resultant feelings of
resentment and hatred likely to accrue there-
from may recoil sadly upon the head of the
perpetrators of this outrage. Does he
seriously believe that the bombs which Japan
is sending down on every accessible large city
in China are true emissaries of friendship?
Are they not rather the disseminators of that
anti-Japanese feeling the existence of which
he so blandly ascribes to the machinations
of the Chinese Government? Whatever suc-
cess Japan may be achieving in the process
of halting her way through the gallant ranks
of an enemy in the equipment of which
courage is her inferior, she is giving the world
the impression of a potent, bewildered and
uneasy aggressor. Would it not be possible
even now to reconsider the technique and
endeavour to arrive at that Sino-Japanese
entente by the direct and prosaic approach
offered by diplomatic contacts?

DEATH FROM THE AIR

Sept. 21.

Admiral Hasegawa's formal notice to the
foreign powers regarding the intentions of
the Japanese Naval Air Force toward Nan-
king, seems, in the light of the regular air-
raid to which the Capital has been sub-
jected, to portend some specially extensive
aerial operations. Nanking has not com-
plained of the notice which it thus has
attracted. It is inspiring the resistance of the
Chinese forces to Japanese aggression,
whether round Shanghai or further afield.
Reports have shown that the Government is
broad-based on a political unity hitherto
unattainable. For that the Government and
the people may be disposed to be grateful to
Japan. If the Admiral's statement be
correctly interpreted it would appear to
indicate action by which it is hoped that
Chinese morale will be badly shaken, leading
perhaps to a dissolution of the Government
and to the consequences such an event might
involve. How far those calculations will
prove to be correct the results of this pro-
jected aerial offensive will show. Actually
the impressions which have been gained by
those who have moved among the mass of
the people here and elsewhere do not flatter
Japanese expectations, unless the leaders at
Nanking are to be credited with less backbone
than the soldiers who have so manfully fought
in the field or the rank-and-file of the
population who have so patiently endured the
Chinese death from the air—death from
Chinese aeroplanes—and the hardships of
eviction from their homes. It is indeed note-
worthy that these sufferers from the present
hostilities appear to be under no delusion
regarding the cause of their troubles. They
are not indulging in criticisms of their
government. They point to the invaders
from Japan and they leave the matter there.
That surely is a point which the Japanese
High Command might do well to consider as
it seeks to reinforce Prince Konoye's defini-
tion of the Japanese objective in China.
Economic cooperation and friendship
between China and Japan find sorry sponsors
in the legacies of hatred likely to be be-
queathed by bombs and shells from Japanese
warships and aeroplanes. It is conceivable,
of course, that the magnitude of Japan's
aerial offensive may succeed in achieving the
quick results which Admiral Hasegawa so
frankly desires. Whether those results will
exceed the bounds of a sullen and resentful
resignation, even assuming they come to pass,
must be open to doubt.

As these days pass, with their spasms of
maniacal destruction of life and property, the
senselessness of it all seems to be driven
deeper and deeper into the mind. Reliable
reports from Japan suggest that, despite the
regimentation of the people's patriotism,
there is the germ of an unshakable dissent
from a policy which can command no clear
exposition except in terms of the most
flagrant aggression against a neighbour who
shares with Japan the prestige of being a
leader of Oriental civilization. The exigen-
cies of militarist propaganda have compelled
Japanese leaders to speak in high contempt
of the martial qualities of China's forces. They
have precluded any suggestion that Japanese
operations here may be attended by heavy
losses. This may impale the Japanese Gov-
ernment on the horns of an awkward
dilemma when the real facts can no longer
be hidden. It is even hinted that military
opinion in Japan is divided on the merits of
a campaign which may weaken her capacity
to face what they expect to be her commit-
ments on her Russian frontiers. This view is
not satisfied merely by the argument that the
troops used for the China Expedition are
largely reservists or of the second line and
that the picked units of the Japanese Army,
together with the latest equipment of all
kinds, are being kept strictly in reserve for
greater emergencies. For even if, to use the

parance of the sportsman, Japan is putting
her second XV in the field in China, there
are limits to the extent to which she can
allow that combination to command the full
resources of naval and military establish-
ments. The yen expended thereon can be
only of one quality. The total may swell
financial debits to uncomfortable proportions.
These considerations seem to be worth
greater attention than they received in
the early days of the amazingly developed
campaign, which began near Marco Polo
Bridge, within hail of Peiping and now
extends over the whole face of China.
Resolute in her designs, Japan now proposes
to intensify her measures of assault.
Nanking is marked down for systematic
destruction which, with the military objec-
tives declared, will certainly work havoc on
civilian institutions as well. China will be
the poorer and therefore all the more incap-
able of eventually providing Japan with the
economic benefits ostensibly expected from
the adventure, to say nothing of the material
losses which the Japanese forces themselves
must sustain in order to achieve the destruc-
tive results required.

In these circumstances, is it really as futile
as some would aver, to appeal to the better
mind of Japanese statesmen, fortified as they
would be in retracing their steps by the
prosaic facts of the situation? Were the
Chinese resistance to collapse suddenly
within a week or so, they would still have a
terrible problem before them as they
attempted to make their gains commensurate
with the effort already expended on these
shores. If the struggle continues and they
steadily press on with their task of "bringing
China to her knees," they will find the
solution of that problem just as steadily
eluding them like a fantastic will o' the wisp.
For the technique of this frightfulness may
overcome the physical strength of those
against whom it will be launched. In com-
pensation it inevitably creates in their souls
a moral resistance which may well prove
conquerable. Can this predicament be
palatable to Japan? There is every ground
for the belief that China would not be aver-
ing from considering a peaceful way out of an
impasse which was none of her seeking.
The approach to discussion need not be
encumbered by imputations against either
side, in the light of the valour of which each
has given proof. The main theme of such
discussion should be the dangerous futility of
continuance of this competition in destruc-
tion, whether of life or of property. On that
both can agree, as they look forward to the
days when they both will be working together
to restore economic equilibrium. Are they to
make that joint task more difficult and more
onerous for their respective peoples? Is
death from the air to be the chosen instru-
ment of Sino-Japanese friendship? Is it not
rather to be eschewed, once and for all, in the
enlightened conviction that statesmanship
has still the power to proceed by the light
of wisdom and tolerance? Admiral
Hasegawa himself is merely the agent of a
Government which seeks, as he sees it, to end
this horrible tragedy with the utmost expedi-
ency. He can proceed only on the lines pre-
scribed by the circumstances of his command.
He cannot derive from the enterprise much
satisfaction in view of the uncertainties
involved, to put the issue on no higher plane.
His declared solicitude for humanitarian
principles would of itself suggest that he
would be greatly relieved if a better way
could be taken, if death from the air could
be abandoned for life on the ground. Cannot
Tokyo and Nanking work at once to this end
and thus earn the world's respect and
gratitude by cutting short the bitter travail
which their two nations are now so sadly
involved?

"SO AM I"

Sept. 17.

This disturbance here is not the Shanghai-
lander's war. Yet, the touch-line is so liable
to invasion by the contending scrums and
errant three-quarters that the citizen of
Shanghai, be he foreigner or Chinese, has
to be prepared at any moment to receive
attentions which, unlike the combats, he
cannot return in kind. The Shanghaiander,
in thus ruefully surveying his position, does
not forget that the men in the fighting line
on both sides have a real right to the lime-
light. This feeling has actuated many for-
eigners in urging the provision of adequate
facilities for treating wounded Chinese
soldiers. It has found expression in the
action of certain Specialists of the French Police
who have been giving half of their unbottled
rations to some of those soldiers. The
gallantry of the Chinese infantryman or
machine-gunner vigorously defending his soil
and the uncomprehending courage of the
Japanese soldier landed in a strange
country of which he has vaguely heard
strange stories must not be thought to be
belittled when the recorder of events dwells
on the fortitude of civilians as, like Mr.
Britling, they see the thing through. For-
eigners and Chinese alike in this great city
have undergone experiences which have
tested their quality and the general verdict
on the Shanghaiander is that he has risen
to the occasion. In showing them them-
self as well as a Shanghai chronicler to
disclaim the attitude attributed—no doubt
apocryphally—to a distinguished but now
deceased ornament of British public life

who for a brief spell was engaged in some special mission behind or close to the front line in France. In due course he submitted recommendations for awards and, when asked why he had asked for the Victoria Cross for his chauffeur, he replied "He has been everywhere I went." So it is not necessary to refer in detail to the general spirit of "carrying on"; rather is it desired to bring to attention certain activities which seem specially to illustrate the irrepressibility of the Shanghaianders' sense of duty. A casual indication was given by a semi-official apology issued by the Shanghai Power Company the other day to explain why certain lifts in the Settlement could not be restarted. It appeared that the staff of a sub-station after being shelled out and compelled to evacuate for four days made no less than three attempts to resume work. On the third occasion they actually managed to carry on for four whole days, when the guns again had the better of the argument.

The rapidity with which the managements of the two big departmental stores in Nanking Road succeeded in reopening after the terrible bombing of a fortnight ago affords another example of the same spirit. Now the two tragically battered hotels have gallantly sprung to life again. On Shanghai's first day of grim tragedy—"Black Saturday"—there were many deeds of heroism. Not least of them was the magnificent service rendered by the staff of a chemist's dispensary, itself sadly shaken by the explosion, in tending to the wounded and producing essential medical stores with imperturbable efficiency. That unassuming helpfulness should not be forgotten. A special correspondent, roaming further afield, has graphically described the routine of a big wharf where, after a brief period of evacuation, the staff has been living dangerously but managing to crowd into the occupation of maintaining service all the complex responsibilities of an administration which has to exercise the arts of diplomacy, of war, of patriarchal supervision of resources. There is perceived the inspiration which led a Chinese employee to hold the wharf alone for four days although first hand experience of the bombing in Nanking Road, made him refuse to face the horrors of town life. He preferred the tonic of life on a war-ridden wharf. Nor should tribute to the laodah who plunged into the river to save the life of the family's dog be omitted. All along the Whangpoo in fact has there been a panorama of unconsciously displayed heroism. This illustration comes from that "patronetically" told tale of the doughty Briton on an oil installation which was very much in the position of the houses of burning Troy with the added excitement, unknown to Aeneas, of falling bombs and shrapnel. Fraternal solicitude led to the receipt of a cable from London: "Am anxious about your safety". Quickly the reply was flashed back: "So am I". Thus does history repeat itself, for ten years ago an American Bishop engaged in evacuating his flock from a riot-riven city of China announced the completion of his task—and convulsed New York at the same time—by telegraphing to headquarters, "All quiet here; wife gone Manila". The attempt to be reassuring in telegrams is always difficult. This thought, no doubt, led another oil employee to embellish the announcement of his safety to his wife with the concluding words "Yours to a bomb."

One day the full story of the fighting round Ward Road goal may be told. Meanwhile, in recording this impressionist appreciation of calmness under stress, it may be well to recall the conditions under which a young Italian doctor had to deal with the mass of wounded inmates that day when eight of the inmates had been killed, when the pandemonium of the raging battle joined with the panic-stricken cries of the prisoners produced an atmosphere most unlike that of the hospital theatre. The surgeon went to his task, calmly enlisting the warders and, it is said, some of the prisoners as amateur anaesthetists, as he disposed of the wounded men rapidly and skilfully. In singling out these individual examples there is always the danger of inviting criticism because this or that exploit has been overlooked. So it must at once be said that they are taken as typical rather than as exhausting the narrative of civilian pluck. This is all the more necessary a reservation because over in Pootung where liveliness has been long sustained there have been remarkable efforts in maintaining plants and preserving routine. Tailpans and lesser men have paid daily visits under fire and some have camped with their employees to share the common danger without any other thought than that of doing their job. When, therefore, admiration is expressed for Shanghai's civic obstinacy it is fitting that some attempt should be made to indicate remembrance of such fine reinforcement of the policy of "holding on." Shanghaianders may not relish this distribution of bouquets; it may even drive them to the long-forfeited device of blushing. A newspaper has, however, to endeavour to mirror the trends and tendencies of the community. This journal would be neglecting its duty if it failed to record a profound admiration for and grateful pride in the bearing of many Shanghaianders in this difficult time. They have justified faith in this city and in its power of recuperation. It cannot be said that Shanghai's day is done when so firmly triumphant a retort has been given to the sudden onslaught of Fate.

THE COUNCIL'S TASK

Sept. 18.

The multiplication of appeals for support to various philanthropic activities proceeds apace. Obviously an ideal arrangement would demand that some centralization should be attempted to prevent overlapping, eliminate waste and give the public the necessary assurance that its sympathies are being properly enlisted. In ordinary times this has proved in Shanghai to be an impossibility. How much more must that difficulty operate now. It remains to hope that the energetic organizers will get the support which they manifestly deserve and that, by the exercise of such liaison as they consider desirable, they will be able successfully to avoid abuses. This journal emphatically commends to attention such appeals as have appeared in its columns. They are sponsored by responsible citizens and they indicate needs which are really urgent. This evidence of unofficial effort indirectly raises the question of the Shanghai Municipal Council's position. That body is bearing a heavy burden in administering a city of over a million and a half inhabitants under the shadow of a fierce international struggle. Diplomacy, as well as administration, has to be carried out within its purview and it is fortunately upheld by a remarkable public confidence in its judgment and capacity. Anxiety is bound to ask whether, in the light of the grave issues already emerging, it has the necessary powers to cope with them. Fortunately the Land Regulations which cover the constitutional position of the Council are elastic as well as rigid, comprehensive as well as out-of-date. It is believed that the administration has no real point in its handling of current emergencies is concerned. Obviously it will not, in its peculiar position, anticipate eventualities for thereby it would merely accentuate the burden on its administration and expose itself to the danger of dissipating energies. It appears to be keeping abreast of developments as they occur. So long as it proceeds on those lines the interests of the Settlement are best served.

The refugee problem has loomed large in the public eye. Fears have been expressed that it may get out of hand. The Committee Co-ordinating the work of Evacuating Refugees must mainly be concerned with questions of shipping and the like. It may be found desirable eventually to extend its scope, either as now constituted or in modified form, so that the work of evacuation may be co-ordinated with supervision of the refugee population which for some time to come must give the Settlement considerable anxiety. The health situation has been complicated by the presence of these refugees and the Council, through the Public Health Department, whose general administrative excellence during this crisis has been particularly noteworthy, may be expected to continue a positive policy of health protection. Emergency measures in the acquisition of buildings suitable for hospital accommodation may have to be taken if the present voluntary facilities are overstrained. Similar steps are clearly indicated for the better supervision of refugees, whether in some form of segregation or otherwise. The means of the Council, working as it is in close co-operation with the authorities of the French Concession, suggests no likelihood of hesitation in that regard. The provision of quarantine arrangements may be expected to develop from this liaison. The exclusion of refugees who are suffering from epidemic diseases would be desirable. It is obvious that the Settlement cannot safely extend facilities for further additions to its already overtaxed accommodation and personnel. Apart from the Public Health Department, the forces of law and order, supported by the foreign garrisons now defending the perimeter, are actively associated in measures designed to secure close and workable supervision over this refugee population. The Settlement and the French Concession between them are accommodating something like 5,000 wounded Chinese soldiers. It is probable that this number cannot be increased. That will be understood by the authorities concerned.

In addition to the ordinary demands for treatment of disease, the civilian hospitals of Shanghai have been crowded with cases of wounded non-combatants. These residents of the Settlement or Concession have of course a first claim on such facilities but the congestion has brought to light in acute form the inadequacy of accommodation for the treatment of sickness among the Chinese civilian population. Voluntary hospitals, which before the crisis were in a by no means flourishing condition financially, are in great need of assistance and assurances. Whether the Council will have to consider the possibility of making emergency grants in their regard as well as extending the accommodation available by measures already suggested, the event must decide. It certainly seems unlikely that the institutions thus burdened will be able at this moment to derive much material aid from the general public when appeals are pouring daily. The applications to the Council may, before long, have to be considered. The scope of the internal needs of the Settlement is clearly great. This is being perceived by thoughtful observers of the situation. They should be reassured by the knowledge that the Council is convinced that it has powers to cover the emergencies to which they refer. Moreover

there is no disposition to stand too obstinately on the letter of the law, if the situation developed awkwardly. There is no disposition slavishly to defer to precedents if a straightforward application of remedies to the needs of the moment is advisable. The key to the position lies in the good sense and cohesion of the community and the consequent assurance that the Council's action for the common good and in protection of the general well-being of the community will not be questioned—may it will be applauded.

A BOUNDEN DUTY

Sept. 20.

The Shanghai Municipal Council, in its Official Gazette, has repeated its appeal for earnest co-operation from Chinese and foreign residents in making early direct remittances to the Revenue Office of such monies as may be due to the Council. This appeal will be sympathetically received by all thinking citizens. Every day, great or small, realizes how essential it is to have cash available for carrying on. The Council is the Settlement as a whole in respect of its efforts to keep the machinery running and all are interested in ensuring that that machinery should be enabled to function as well as possible, and that where it has been damaged the repairs should be made with the greatest possible celerity. No doubt these are times when it is far easier to put aside reminders of a ratepayer's obligations and vaguely excuse the action by comparing shrunken personal resources with the imagined potentialities of the Council's Finance Department. If, however, thought be given to the amount of destruction which these unfortunate hostilities have effected in Shanghai, it will be seen that, however large may be the individual loss, the Council, or rather the Settlement, must inevitably be the chief sufferer of all. In the long run this will react gravely on the economic position of everyone for obviously the Settlement will have to recover its financial equilibrium and the process will involve retrenchment or increased taxation, or both—unpleasant operations which, as recent experience tells, invariably create uncomfortable emotions in the public mind.

Shanghai does not normally require elaborate instruction on these points. In a city which has built itself up so largely on commercial enterprise the relations between the credit and the debit side of the ledger are thoroughly understood. This was clearly shown in a recent letter from a Chinese correspondent who aptly pointed out that the maintenance of efficient services, which afforded protection from the ravages of war and disasters and pestilences, cost money. He went on to underline the heavy loss involved in the destruction in the Northern and Eastern districts and the increased appropriations for the mobilization of the Volunteer Corps. He was of course on sound ground in pointing out that the Settlement affords a sanctuary to a large trading population engaged normally in trade, industry and commerce, and this population is as much concerned in co-operation with the administration of the Council as any official who after all is really the servant of the community. It is as the servant of the community that the Controller and Treasurer, through the Council, makes his appeal for prompt payment of dues. Many people find it almost impossible to fulfil this obligation but obviously they have to make the effort if they wish to avoid complete disaster, for payment of taxation is the essential part of the maintenance of a family household. Some may find it necessary to defer meeting their obligations in full until they in their turn have been able to obtain dues for which they are creditors. There are, however, many for whom this operation is perfectly simple and feasible and they in particular should not hesitate in thus rendering real community service. This journal has no compunction in saying that for a citizen of the Settlement the payment of rates or land tax due is an obligation which should take precedence over any other. Admirable though it may be to give money in the cause of charity here, the generosity which facilitates that donation but omits to pay the Council's just dues is of dubious worth.

It has been suggested that the situation might be eased for the Council if some further relaxation could be made in the handling of the "wai wai" cheques. The problem is a delicate one. Every firm in Shanghai is endeavouring to cope with it according to its lights. The Joint Committee of the four Government banks, in close contact with and enjoying the co-operation of the foreign banks, is tackling this problem with caution and due regard to the various complex factors involved. It would seem undesirable to attempt in any way to make suggestions which might hamper the work of that Committee. Its difficulties are many, and some of them are not capable of full appreciation by lay opinion. On general principles it will be admitted that the Settlement itself, and indeed the wider interest of the Government which is naturally specially concerned at this moment in preserving the economic fabric of the country wherever safeguarding provisions can be made, will be best served by measures which can keep the flow of money circulating as vigorously as possible. If therefore to this system of "deferred" or

"blocked" currency gradual correctives can be applied in the release of cash the situation will be materially eased. Whether any specific suggestions which have appeared in print would contribute to these processes must be left to the Joint Committee and its sagacity to decide. There seems, however, to be no objection to the basic argument that the "wai wai" system could be adapted to permit of certain payments which urgently require cash treatment and which of themselves would make valid contribution to the increase of the flow of money. The "wai wai" system was instituted to stop the flow of money from the Chinese banks and so avert a raid on the currency. It naturally does not interfere with the production of cash for the purchase of war material. By the same principle it should give facilities for the payment of taxes, the acquisition of the necessities of life, as part of the general resistance to the process of disintegration. The Settlement at present is faced with enormous economic difficulties and the Council's responsibility for coping with the refugee problem and the general maintenance of the life of this community must invite urgent attention to this problem. There are thus two distinct duties to be pressed upon the community. The first is to ensure the payment of the revenue owing to the Council from the ratepayers and taxpayers, and the second is to give serious consideration to such suggestions as may facilitate the performance of these obligations by the public.

MASARYK PASSES

Sept. 16.

The passing of the Liberator of Czechoslovakia within less than two years of his resignation of the first Presidency of the Republic which he did so much to bring into existence marks the end of a great service to democratic progress. Not less than his statesmanship and unwavering persistence in working for the freedom of his people has been the foresight which enabled him with perfect confidence to pass on his mantle to his successor, Dr. Edmund Benes. For Thomas Garrigue Masaryk may have been the idol of Czechoslovakia, but he never assumed the dictator's role. He had built up the fabric of the young state by more than fifty years of devoted personal labour—many of them spent in exile—but the democratic principles by which he stood protected against the pitfalls of power. For eighteen years he was the first citizen of a free country and the chief mentor of its progress. In the retirement now ended by death he remained an honoured figure and beloved Nestor, but the democratic institutions which he had founded continued to discharge the functions assigned to them. Dr. Benes, of peasant stock, just as Masaryk sprang from the ranks of industrialism, had been the Liberator's comrade and disciple and long before Masaryk had found it necessary to relinquish the Presidency, Benes had established himself as an outstanding figure in world diplomacy and a fitting successor to his chief. Czechoslovakia is going through difficult times, caught, as it were, between the two rival ideologies of Communism and Fascism, but the world's statesmanship will be bankrupt beyond redemption if she is not enabled to weather the storm. Ironically enough, her own successful struggle for the freedom of minorities has resulted in her finding her greatest problem in the handling of the German minority within her borders. It is complicated by the present vigour of German nationalism which not unnaturally has found strong expression among German Czechoslovakian citizens. Friends of both countries hope that the resultant difficulties may eventually be overcome.

In these days when the principles for which Masaryk strove are being so strongly assailed, the loss of his personality makes itself all the more tragically felt. After three centuries of subjection to foreign rule, the countrymen into the free pastures of liberty. Not content with that he was himself the impassioned champion of liberal causes which he saw endangered or involved in defeat in the chaos of post-war Europe. At Prague the railway station is named after President Woodrow Wilson whose term of office saw America lead the way in giving recognition to the creation of the Czechoslovakian Republic as one of the fundamental objects of the Great War then raging. The example of America was promptly followed by her Allies and Masaryk thus saw his dream in prospect of fulfilment. He lived to see the United States of America, with the sturdy democracies still left in Europe, manfully endeavouring to preserve the principles by which President Wilson was actuated when he engraved his name in the annals of the Republic then to be. The magnificent physique of the Liberator setting off intellectual gifts of exceptional distinction made him even in his lifetime a legendary figure. His elegance in attire, his professional habits spoke eloquently of that disciplined democraticism which Czechoslovakia claims as the fundamental basis of her system. Against great odds Masaryk and now Benes have led their country of 15,000,000 people to achievements of solid worth. Industry is on a high standard of efficiency and accomplishment. Orderly domestic progress is the keynote. German critics nervous of the influences of Com-

(Continued on page 437.)

SHANGHAI NOTES

LIGHT ON THE EAST

Shanghai is not the only eastern city which suffers under the enthusiastic ministrations of the gossip writer in the London press. This may be some consolation to the Light Horse whose solidly bearing has lately been photographed in a leading London weekly illustrated paper with the complimentary suggestion in the caption that they represent the cream of the White Russian Cavalry at the disposal of the Shanghai Municipal Council. A London evening newspaper in referring to the acceptance by Lady Doreen Hope, the Viceroy's daughter, of an invitation to become joint master of the Delhi Hunt proceeds to remark:

"The hunt covers a wide area of country round Delhi and Meerut, and hunts wild boars and chholes—these wild dogs which hunt the tiger in packs—as well as foxes."

Apart from the fact that Delhi is 37 miles from Meerut it should be explained that Lady Doreen is not taking on such fearsome responsibility as this paragraph suggests. As a matter of fact of all the hunts in India only the Peshawar Viceroy's and the Nottingham Hunt are foxes more or less in English fashion, it is believed. Hunts like those of Lahore and Delhi have to be content with the bagged "jack" (jackal) and they get quite good sport from the enterprise. Calcutta, like Shanghai, runs a very fine paper hunt. It would seem that the correspondent's mind was confused by the knowledge that Delhi also has a modest Tent Club, as of course has Meerut, only on a bigger scale, being much nearer the famous pig-sticking country. Delhi and Meerut Tent Clubs do occasionally meet in friendly rivalry but the Delhi Hunt is satisfied with runs in the neighbourhood of Raisina and the historic Ridge. The chief danger to the supporters of the Hunt at Delhi lies in the very difficult character of the country; the going is terribly hard and the dry nullahs frequently spell much more serious grief than even the muddy creeks of Shanghai.

A STUDENT OF RELIGION

The death of an aeroplane accident on September 11 of Prebendary Burnett Hillman Streeter has been noted with deep regret by many people in England. Canon Streeter was best known—he was Canon of Hereford from 1915 to 1934—was a great student of Buddhism and he visited the Far East in the autumn of 1931 in order to study various aspects of Buddhism in Japan. He visited China in 1932 when he was attending the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto. He took part here in conferences in Kuling and Shanghai and gave lectures with discussions to students in Peking and Canton. He expressed his great appreciation of the experience thus gained for it enabled him, as he said, to study the result of the impingement of the intellectual life of the West on the immemorial civilization of China. Under the John Bampton Foundation Canon Streeter subsequently gave eight lectures in the University of Oxford in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. In these lectures he endeavored to trace the development of the origin, development and dominant conceptions of Buddhism and Christianity. His interest in comparative religion dating from a visit to India in 1913 was thus well sustained. Canon Streeter was a prolific writer and made many contributions to Oxford studies on religious matters. His Bampton lectures of 1932 were followed in 1936 by the Warburton lectures which were eventually produced in book form under the title of "The God Who Speaks." At the time of his death he was Provost at Queen's College, Oxford, an appointment which he had held since 1933 on retiring from the appointment of Fellow and Prelate of the same College held by him for 28 years. A man with a great sense of humour and deep scholarship Canon Streeter's untimely death inflicts a heavy loss on the University to which he belonged, and in which he spent the whole of his career. He entered Oxford originally as a scholar of Queen's College from King's College, London, and he became a Fellow and Dean of Pembroke College in 1899, leaving that appointment in 1905 to take up the fellowship at his College. Mrs. Streeter, who with her husband was formerly Miss Irene Louisa Rawlinson of Slough. They were married in 1910.

"TIEN HSIA"

Affirming its mission to remain "a cultural magazine, devoted only to things of the mind," Tien Hsia Monthly, for September, makes but a passing reference to the present crisis in terms of fighting, although it is edited as it says "to the tune of bombs and guns." Dr. John C. Wu, "Little Sze," writes in the issue a postscript as it were in philosophical reflection on the creed of destruction and aggression, but do not fail to illustrate the diarist's felicity in comparing literary and cultural notes. Thus he finds sympathy between Laotse and Shakespeare and between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and religious teaching that "there is no greater calamity than underestimating the strength of an enemy" matches the English poet's:

In cases of defence 'tis best to weigh
The enemy more mighty than he seems
Apart from the most thoughtful critical appreciation of the work of the philosopher, Wang Chung, by Li Shi Yi—to be continued in a future issue—special interest will be aroused by Chen I-wan's study of the "younger group of Shanghai artists." It reproduces examples of work by Tsai Jo-hung, the late Paddy O'Shea, Rachel Lees, and others. The contention thus developed is that Shanghai is at last producing its artists. The note of vigorous realism in their drawings is most encouraging. Mr. Chen I-wan rightly discerns in it vitality and human appeal. It is the note of the artist's hand, maintaining fidelity to the basic canons of craftsmanship.

SHANGHAI'S "WAR"

The latest account of the "war" in Shanghai in narrative form is produced in the current issue of the "China Journal" in the form of a very workmanlike production. The narrative is contained in the usual editorial comment but extended for the occasion to several pages in which the story is logically and lucidly exposed the character of Japanese aggression and gives the conclusion that nothing China has done can justify Japan in her present course of action. Mr. Sowerby supports this view with considerable vigour and his marshalling of the facts which led to the "war" in Shanghai is admirably done. It is illustrated by a copious supply of photographs and maps. The rest of the issue has appropriate articles on war in bygone days with an illustrated description of the worship of Kuan Yu, God of War, whose name is still a household word for valour and patriotism in China. The number will surely have a wide demand, for it is the ideal document to send to friends at home in order to give them an independent account of the happenings here.

MORE REOPENING

Two places of entertainment are joining the ranks of those resuming business, one tentatively, the other it is hoped definitely. The Cathay Theatre, which has been redecorated to the closure period, is delighting its patrons by screening the film version of Stanley Weyman's famous novel "Under the Red Robe." In the boyhood of many a venerable Shanghai-lender that romance was on what the advertisers call the "must" list. Nowadays the rising generation may well be recommended to read Stanley Weyman for he laid the foundations on which Rafael Sabatini has so well built. The only doubts ever felt about him by the fourth form was due to the fact that pedagogic approval tended to suggest that his historical facts were more correctly set out than by some of his contemporaries. This raised the suspicion that Mr. Weyman was a wolf in sheep's clothing but no one who settled down to his pages could harbour that unworthy apprehension for a moment. It will be interesting to see what the film producer has done to his masterpiece. Judging from London reports the verdict will be favourable. The Nanking Theatre is breaking the ice by entertaining the Municipal Orchestra which is giving a concert in aid of the refugee funds. Mr. E. F. Harris vouches in a letter elsewhere for the excellence of the concert. All proceeds will go to the fund as there are no expenses, thanks to the generosity of the Theatre management and other supporters. The Orchestra for its own sake will surely attract a full house on the occasion.

AN ITALIAN OCCASION

The Italian reinforcements of the garrison of the International Settlement came promptly in time to celebrate the birthday of the Prince of Piedmont. So for the first time an Italian regiment—and that the famous Savoy Grenadiers—honoured an Italian occasion in the city. Of the band is the fine crucifix, Raimondo Monte Cuccelli, so the Italian residents of Shanghai can feel that their country is not only making due provision for their protection but also contributing handsomely to the general defence of Shanghai. This spirit of co-operation deserves special note. Significant of Italian relations with the British in Shanghai is the visit paid by the Italian Ambassador to Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen at the Country Hospital. Signor Cora has a special capacity for making friends and his visit of sympathy must have been a tonic to the distinguished patient.

SPLENDID WORK

It seems hardly necessary to draw attention to the bravery, determination and resourcefulness of the Shanghai Fire Brigade in its endeavours in coping with the exceptional situation produced by the air-raid on September 18. The narrative speaks for itself. Facing new dangers in the dropping of incendiary bombs the officers and men of the Brigade appeared to treat the situation as if it were just the next outcome of the usual fire-fighting routine. The organization which could take such an adventure in its stride as it were deserves the highest possible commendation. Where all were so splendid it would be invidious to single out any for special mention in the course of appreciative comment. The main object which will be warmly applauded by all the community is to show the Fire Brigade that its exploits have been gratefully and admiringly noted. It put in an evening of splendid work by which its previous performances during this crisis were well underlined and its long-established traditions immeasurably enhanced.

FALMOUTH'S COMMANDER

Commander G. F. N. Bradford who completes his two years in command of H.M.S. Falmouth this month is being succeeded by Commander C. C. Hardy who was last in China in 1928-29 as physical and recreational training officer. Commander Hardy until last month was Assistant Director, Physical Training and Sports Secretary of the R.N. and R.M. Sports Control Board. He is now on his way out to China and is expected to arrive in Hongkong in the first week of October. Shanghai has a personal interest in the matter for Commander Bradford has managed to combine the admirable discharge of his civil condition, as the census reports term it, and in so doing acquired last year a bride in the person of one of Shanghai's best-known and most-liked young women, the former Miss Ethelwyn Spence. Commander Mrs. Bradford will carry with her therefore good wishes from China on transfer to their next station.

MISSING MAILS

Gradually the delayed European mails are coming to hand. That gap between the end of July and Aug. 10—speaking of London dates—has yet to be filled, but mails up to Aug. 30 have been delivered. Another large batch which should make up arrears is expected to-morrow. This evokes gratitude for the persistence of the Post Office in carrying out the missing letters in true terrier fashion. In a way it is curious thus to be reading private correspondence and newspapers which have jumped into the Shanghai story in the middle as it were. First impressions of the news as it broke out in the London press have yet to be ascertained. It is interesting to see how old friends are getting into print in the desire to explain China or Shanghai to the public temperamentally interested in the Far East. Mr. E. M. Gull has been broadcasting and crossing words once more with Mr. J. O. P. Bland in "The Times". Mr. W. E. Leveson, in the same journal, has a thoughtful letter on the status of Shanghai. Mr. O. M. Green's vigorous pen leaves its traces on several "fronts". Then there is the pseudonymous China Hand who is allowed to correct some misapprehension or otherwise vindicate the requirements of accuracy. Perhaps, from Shanghai's point of view, one of the best exposures of its situation comes in the pages of the "Economist" which in its issue of Aug. 21, devotes a special article to the subject. Comments on the attack on Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen are notably firm in their indignation. They are summed up by one observer who declares that Japanese explanations have caused more resentment in England than the attack itself. To English minds it is inexplicable that, after apologies had been immediately proffered by official Japanese representatives, there should be any delay in dealing with the British Note and into the bargain an apparent attempt to stultify those apologies.

THE "KING'S GUARDS"

The battalion of Italian troops sent to join the international defence force guarding the boundary of the Settlement belongs to a regiment which traces its history right back to the sixteenth century. Now known as the Savoy Grenadiers, the regiment was originally the Piedmont Grenadiers, and had the distinction of being part of the "King's Guards". This old-fashioned regiment was re-organized at the time of the Italo-Abyssinian campaign, when its name was changed to the Savoy Grenadiers. The regiment took part in the campaign, and after the fall of Addis Ababa was changed into a colonial regiment with its headquarters in Italy. Many of the 800 or so soldiers who arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday saw service in the Abyssinian campaign, and have been stationed there with the Italian garrison since the conclusion of hostilities. Others are new arrivals in Abyssinia, having arrived there only two or three months before the battalion set off for Shanghai. The officers of the Savoy Grenadiers are mostly from aristocratic families who for centuries have had their homes in Piedmont and Sardinia.

MASARYK PASSES

(Continued from page 436.)

munism are prone to overlook the significance of Czechoslovakia's industrial advance and to lay more stress on the withdrawal of the aristocratic elements from civic responsibility. Masaryk never wavered in his Liberalism, nor does Dr. Benes change the tune. The people are peace-loving, industrious and desire to be left in that condition.

Yet it is clear that the solution of domestic problems in a new country is by no means easy. As the leader of the Little Entente she at one time could firmly rest on the Covenant of the League as she surveyed the possibilities on her borders. Those days have passed. Her colleagues in the Danubian region have in one way or another had to bow the knee to the Rimmon of power-politics, as the weakness of the League manifested itself. In these circumstances Czechoslovakia's reliance on Germany becomes of importance and it is the handling of domestic problems and their affect the 2,000,000 Nazis of her 3,000,000 German citizens that those relations will be influenced. Whether the firm liberalism of the Masaryk-Benes brand will be able to dispose of these difficulties remains to be seen. However ready the Czechoslovakian Government may be to ensure equality for minorities the task must be complicated when one of those minorities, albeit numerically one-seventh of the total population, is imbued with an extra-territorial allegiance which is apt to exact uncomfortable penalties. In the Cabinet are three Germans with Czech names but they are opponents of the political creed for which the majority German element stands. The Government has done much to mitigate the distress which unhappily hit the industrial districts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire where the population was mainly German. Measures have, it is so believed, reduced unemployment and so brought remedial influences to bear on the economic aspect of the Germans' grievances, but the legacy of old racial differences is now found in a discrimination against Germans in the award of contracts, the use of labour and public employment. The accepted policy of the Government ordains a gradual process of conciliation but with the rapid growth of the Nazi organization this receives constant criticism on the ground that it works far too slowly. Distrust of the intentions of Germany in moving to meet these complaints, for it has to take into account the uneasiness of other groups of its political supporters. Moderate Germans are endeavouring to show the Government the way to

From the Daily News Ads.

Those who have taken private 16 mm movie pictures of the warfare in Shanghai are asked to telephone Dr. Miorini 30323 for confidential exchange.

A week-old baby girl, European, is offered for adoption. Dr. M. M. Blumenfeld, 191 Rue Marengo, will be glad to furnish further information to those seriously interested.

"Chinese Bridges" by H. Fugl-Meyer, M. Inst. Danish, C.E., an authoritative work on this fascinating subject has just been published and is for sale at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

A benefit concert in aid of the Committee Co-ordinating Work of Evacuating Refugees was given by the Municipal Orchestra in the Nanking Theatre on September 19, Maestro Paci conducting.

The Cuban Legation announces that during the absence of the Minister General, Mr. Manuel Piedra y Martel, Dr. Francisco Bonachea, Consul-General, will act as Charge d'Affaires de Cuba ad interim.

A memorial service in commemoration of the late President Masaryk was held at the Czechoslovak Legation on September 18, attended by the members of the Czechoslovak community and their friends.

The Committee of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club asks members willing to assist in the early production of a play to communicate with the acting Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. T. Burch, in care of Moutrie & Co.

Debtors and creditors of Mr. Johann Fassl, who passed away on September 8, 1937, should communicate with the Trustees, Dr. Ernest Wrany and Mr. W. C. Hoefke, care Messrs. Krust and Albers, 110 Szechuen Road.

The audited circulation statement of the "North-China Daily News" shows that the average number of paid copies sold daily in August 1937 was 10,955. Of this number 78.6% is sold in Shanghai and 21.4% in outposts.

At an extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. United Motors, Ltd. held on September 15, 1937, it was unanimously voted that United Motors, Ltd. be wound up voluntarily, and T. S. Broxup, A.C.A., was appointed the Liquidator.

The government of Indo-China has declared the port of Shanghai infected and visits to Indo-China will not be given travellers unless they have certificates of cholera inoculation dated not less than six days or more than six months previous to application.

Free inoculation against cholera for those who cannot attend their own doctors is available to foreigners in room 120 Administration Building and to Chinese in 340 Hankow Road. Special arrangements may be made by employers of mass labour.

A final general meeting of the City Realty Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of Messrs. Thomson & Co., 20 Canton Road, on October 16, 1937, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of having the report of the Liquidator laid before the meeting together with incidental business.

The Gymkhana organized by the Shanghai Polo Club, Shanghai Light Horse and American Polo Club has been postponed until Saturday, September 25, at 2 p.m. The gymkhana is open to the members of the above organizations and to officers of the Shanghai Defence Force.

The China Egg Produce Co. Ltd. announces that as from September 15 its head office will be situated in St. Anne Building, 41 Rue du Consulat, Room 42 and that the Whangpoo Road Factory, Minghong Road Cold Storage and local sales business will temporarily be conducted from 87 Quai de France.

The American, British, Danish, French, German, Italian and Netherlands Chambers of Commerce request their nationals to send to their respective Chambers of Commerce a list of all cargo belonging to them at the China Merchants' Central, Lower, Eastern and Pootung Wharves, also at the N.Y.K., O.S.K. and other Japanese wharves in order that appropriate steps may be taken to safeguard their interests.

The U.S. transport Gold Star will sail from Shanghai on September 27 for Manila and the U.S. transport Chaumont on September 30, for the same destination. Should space be available American citizens may apply for transport to Hongkong (to board a vessel taking them to the United States) or Manila. Applications must be filed in person and if they are not available the applications will be held over for later sailings.

Personal baggage now at Shanghai belonging to American citizens refugees to Manila will be transported without charge to Manila on the U.S. transports Gold Star and Chaumont. Registration of baggage may be made in person at the U.S. Naval Purchasing Office, 51 Canton Road by Shanghai relative or friend. Proof of citizenship of the American, proof of Shanghai residence of the citizen and proof that the citizen is at Manila will be required.

overcome these complications by urging an extension of the process of consultation so that it is not confined solely to the German elements within the Government fold. If the spirit of Masaryk prevails Czechoslovakia should be able to consolidate her remarkable success, by giving all her German citizens the privileges for which he so long and ably strove in his campaign for liberation.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

CHINA'S DESPERATE STAND STEMS DRIVE

Japanese Destroy Whole Companies Fighting Grim Rear-Guard Actions: Encirclement Delayed

Peiping, Sept. 17. **D**ESPITE the lack of tanks, heavy artillery and aeroplanes, Chinese troops in North China are making a desperate effort to check the Japanese offensive eastward along the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

The Japanese report a slight advance on the left flank, which stretches within thirty miles of Tientsin, but it appears that the Chinese resistance here has been most stubborn and has hitherto delayed the realization of the Japanese objective of encircling the Chinese troops.

Gains made in the Japanese drive southward from Lianghsiang, 35 miles south-west of Peiping, along the railway zone have also been very small.

Although Fangshan and the nearby mountain west of the railway are claimed to have been occupied, the Chinese are still holding the foothills and the village east of Fangshan.

The Japanese, however, assert that the capture of the mountain gives them a good command of the road to the south behind the foothills, facilitating a flanking movement round the Chinese positions at Liuliu. They predict that the fall of Liuliu and Chochow are imminent.

Japanese Extend Front

Since the offensive began on Tuesday on a comparatively narrow front, the Japanese have extended their operations to the left and right, and claim the capture of a dozen small towns and villages along a 70-mile front stretching from the mountains west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway through Kuan to a point thirty miles from Tientsin.

After crossing the Hun River, the Japanese assert that they made advance from four to nine miles during the first 24 hours of the battle, which is the most important in the present hostilities in North China.

Chinese troops, estimated to number more than 100,000, fought a most stubborn rear-guard action against the overwhelming mechanical equipment of the Japanese. Whole companies were wiped out in covering the retreat of their comrades. The Japanese assert that 1,000 Chinese dead were counted in one narrow sector. Once across the river, the Japanese pushed on relentlessly, making effective use of their tanks on the flat Hopei plain.

According to Japanese military information, the Chinese troops in the Lianghsiang sector are commanded by Gen. Sun Lien-chung, and those in the Kuan sector by Gen. Wan Fu-lin.

Pamphlets Urge Peace

Meanwhile, Japanese 'planes are showering pamphlets urging the Chinese troops to retire south of the Yellow River and to spare the country the horrors of war.

Snow has begun to fall in Shansi, increasing the difficulties of the campaign.

The arrival of thousands of fresh Japanese troops in Mukden from Japan is exciting seriously. The local Japanese army spokesman emphatically denies the reports of unrest among Manchukuo troops.

He declares that the Russo-Manchurian frontier is quite adequately protected and that the new troops are intended to reinforce those in North China.—Reuter.

Townlet Captured

Tientsin, Sept. 17. **T**ownlet on the Peiping-Hankow railway midway between Lianghsiang and Liuliu, was captured at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Japanese army units, the headquarters of the Tientsin Garrison announced at 6.40 o'clock last night.

Japanese occupation of the town, says the announcement, was preceded by a heavy artillery bombardment of the area.

The North China Garrison headquarters also revealed that the Noda and Nakai detachments operating on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front, occupied Nanchaofu, twelve kilometres west of Machang yesterday morning.

The statement also said that all Chinese 'planes stationed at Paoting, Chingchow and Hsuechow have disappeared, apparently fearing an air raid by Japanese 'planes. The announcement added, however, that 30 Chinese pursuit 'planes are still at the Loyang aerodrome in Honan Province.—Domei.

Japanese Bomb Paotingfu

Tientsin, Sept. 17. **P**aotingfu, provincial capital of Hopei, was severely bombed by Japanese 'planes yesterday, according to a Japanese military spokesman. Many casualties, he added, were inflicted on the Chinese troops gathered in the city.

Statements made by the spokesman indicated that a Japanese armoured train had failed to go beyond Liuliu, and that Chinese troops were still able to use the Peiping-Hankow railway from Chochow to the south. Japanese reports state that numerous trains are being assembled at Koupaientien and Tsinghsing for a withdrawal to Paotingfu.

Farther Advance Claimed

After the statement on the capture of Chochow last night, Japanese military authorities have issued a communique which says that the Japanese Unit which crossed the Chuma River has cut the Peiping-Hankow Railway to the south of Chochow.

The Chinese rear-guards are resisting stubbornly on important points, including Pachow, on the highway from Tientsin to Paotingfu and immediately south of Fangshan, where the territory is very rugged.

The Japanese infantry and artillery, the statement declares, were engaged during the morning in this sector and captured Hsiliutsun, five kilometres south of Fangshan.

Japanese military officials also claim to have captured Hunyuan, the most important centre in North Shansi, on the Hopei-Charhar border. Meanwhile, Paotingfu has again been bombed.—Reuter.

Chinese Aircraft

Nanking, Sept. 17. **I**t is learnt that Chinese aircraft have been rushed to North China, and that Chinese 'planes severely bombed Japanese positions in north Shansi yesterday.—Reuter.

General Offensive Begins

Tientsin, Sept. 18. **F**ierce fighting is in progress in North China following the launching by the Japanese of their major offensive against the Chinese forces stretched between the Peiping-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways.

A severe battle is now raging on a 70-mile front, stretching from the mountains west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway to a point 30 miles west of Tientsin.

The Chinese forces based on the railway are threatened with envelopment as a result of swift Japanese thrusts south-westward across the Hun River at widely-separated points. The Japanese claim that since the offensive began, they have advanced nine miles at the deepest point and five miles elsewhere, and have halted only on the banks of the narrow but deep and swiftly-moving Chuma River, twelve miles from the railway.

In addition, the Japanese centre states that, after routing four Chinese divisions, it has attained a line west of the walled town of Kuan, the key-point of the Chinese positions on the south-west bank of the Hun river which Japanese troops are reported to have occupied yesterday.

Lianghsiang Sector Successes

Successes are also claimed by Japanese troops in the Lianghsiang sector, 35 miles south-west of Peiping, where the Chinese are said to have yielded strategic points over a wide area.

A terrific barrage, which blasted the Chinese troops out of their trenches on the far side of the river, preceded the Japanese crossing of the Hun River yesterday.

While Japanese cavalry forced the river, mechanized units rumbled across the pontoon bridges, followed by Japanese infantry made the crossing.

Scouts, meanwhile, had swum the river and took up positions on the far side to protect the crossing of the main body.

Once across the river the Japanese pushed on without pause, making very effective use of their tanks across the flat Hopei plain.—Reuter.

Shansi Penetrated

Penetrating deeply into Shansi, Japanese forces on Wednesday, had reached the outskirts of Fuyuan, 60 kilometres south-east of Taiyuan, a Japanese military spokesman revealed here yesterday morning. In the

Hopei sector, the spokesman said, Japanese troops had captured Kuan, along the Peiping-Hankow railway and were now preparing to attack Chochow. Taihuochow, sixteen kilometres south of Tsingchow, along the Tientsin-Pukow railway, had also been captured. Japanese forces, he said, were now preparing to attack Tsanghsien.

Chuma River Crossed

Tientsin, Sept. 18. **C**rossing the Chuma River under heavy Chinese fire, the Ishiguro and Sakanishi detachments of the Japanese expeditionary force this morning were rapidly advancing westward.—Domei.

Japanese Spearhead Move

Peiping, Sept. 18. **B**adly defeated and sustained battle on the plains of Chochow, Chinese forces yesterday began a ragged retreat in a south-westerly direction, a Japanese Army spokesman announced here at 5.25 p.m. Numerous Japanese tanks, much ammunition and other war materials were left behind by the Chinese, the spokesman said, adding that the Chinese casualties were heavy, roughly estimated to be more than 3,000.

A Chinese military train, he said, overturned at Kaopietien station, causing many casualties, while east of Chochow a fire in Chinese military concentrations caused great confusion.

Notified that Chinese troops were fleeing in disorder, Japanese military planes suddenly attacked Laihsien, north-west of Kaopietien, inflicting heavy damage on Chinese positions, the spokesman said. He added that the fleeing Chinese were repeatedly bombed near I-hsien, west of Kaopietien.—Domei.

50,000 Isolated

Peiping, Sept. 18. **A** strong relieving force is making a desperate effort to reach the army of 50,000 Chinese who are in grave danger of being crushed by the two arms of the Japanese advance in North China. They are isolated between Lianghsiang and Chochow, 35 miles south-west of Peiping.—Reuter.

On the right flank of the Peiping-Hankow Railway Chinese troops are now holding their line between Kuan and Yuanching, according to a military report received here to-day.

Several abortive attempts were made in the past two days to break through the line. Japanese planes staged a series of raids on Liuliu, Sunglintien, Kaopietien and Tsinghsien, all along the Pinghsien line. The resultant damage to casualties have not yet been ascertained.

All granaries and godowns in Tangku, forcibly occupied by the Japanese, have been turned into temporary ammunition depots.—Central News.

Twelve-mile Advance

Peiping, Sept. 18. **W**ith Chinese troops on the Lianghsiang front retreating south-westward in an attempt to escape encirclement, the Japanese claim a further twelve-mile advance in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone.

Japanese troops from Lianghsiang have now secured a line south-west of Chochow from Shihfochuang to Peshanlou, on the edge of the western Hopei mountains.

Although the walled town of Chochow is still in Chinese hands, the garrison faces annihilation or surrender, as it is being surrounded by a superior Japanese force.

Simultaneously, the Japanese detachment which seized the railway south of Chochow, after crossing the swiftly-flowing Chuma River, is now pushing southward along the railway in the direction of Kaopietien. Japanese 'planes report that an armoured train flying a Japanese flag has actually reached that town.

Meanwhile the Japanese left wing has advanced fifteen miles from Natiensien in the direction of the railway south of Kaopietien, further menacing the retreat of the Chinese line to Paotingfu.—Reuter.

Air Fighting

Tientsin, Sept. 19. **A** thrilling aerial combat, fought between Chinese and Japanese 'planes over the northern half of Shansi province to-day featured the hostilities on the North China front.

Following the battle, the Japanese aircraft were seen attacking the destruction of seven crack Chinese 'planes after the Tatung raid, and of important military establishments in Taiyuan.

By 9.30 o'clock in the morning, the Japanese aircraft, according to the statement, were in complete control of the air.—Domei.

Chinese Retreat Rapidly

Peiping, Sept. 19. **R**etreating rapidly south-westward, the army of 50,000 Chinese troops on the Lianghsiang front, who were

CHINESE PREPARE STAND NEAR PAOTINGFU

Japanese "Tannenberg Battle" Strategy Fails: Heroic Defence of Kuan Revealed

Peiping, Sept. 20.

FOLLOWING Japanese successes in the Peiping-Hankow railway zone, Chinese troops in Hopei are preparing to make a fresh stand near Paotingfu, the provincial capital. The next battle may be expected along a line between Sinanchen, on the north bank of the Fu River, across the railway north of Paotingfu, to Mancheng, where heavy concentrations of Chinese troops are reported. The Japanese claim a further advance of ten miles overnight. They are now said to be within thirty miles of Paotingfu.

The Japanese right wing and centre have crossed the branch railway from Kaopietien to the Western Manchou tombs at Liangkochuang, while the left wing is now astride of the main line several miles south of Kaopietien.

An epic story of the defence of the walled town of Kuan by a single Chinese regiment for three days was unfolded to Reuter's correspondent when he visited the battlefield behind the Japanese line.

Although the tide of battle swept onwards as the Chinese troops fell back from the banks of the Hun River, the regiment refused to quit their post until their defences had been reduced to ruins by an extremely intensive Japanese bombardment.

Reuter's correspondent saw the arms and legs of more than twenty Chinese soldiers sticking from the wreckage of a gate tower which had been bombed. Hundreds of shells destroyed buildings throughout the town, killing many civilians.

Two thousand survivors of the regiment slipped away from Kuan early on the morning of September 19, two days after the capture of the town was announced by the Japanese.

Reuter's correspondent to-day passed truck after truck returning from the front with Japanese dead,

reported to be isolated yesterday, appeared to have escaped the fate intended for them.

Although their offensive has hitherto been only partially successful, the Japanese have nevertheless managed to break a three-weeks' deadlock in the Peiping-Hankow Railway zone, causing the Chinese to yield many miles of ground which have hitherto been stubbornly held. Speculation now centres on the question whether the Chinese intend to make a real stand, which they must do soon to prevent the whole of Hopei falling into Japanese hands.

According to foreign military advice, the Chinese have built a strong fortified line between Chingting on the Peiping-Hankow Railway, 60 miles south-west of Paoting, and a point on the Tientsin-Pukow line, south of Tsangchow.—Reuter.

Japanese Claim Trap Holds

Peiping, Sept. 19. **F**orty thousand Central Government troops trapped in forest lands to the south-west of Chochow, 64 kilometres south of Peiping, faced annihilation as surrounding Japanese troops yesterday tightened their lines, a Japanese army spokesman declared yesterday evening.

Chinese losses up to September 17, the spokesman said, have been estimated to be more than 6,000. One Chinese armoured train and five troop trains, the spokesman said, have been captured by the Japanese in their drive.

At seven o'clock yesterday morning, the spokesman asserted, the Japanese launched a line connecting Nanshanglo and Tungliang, approximately 28 kilometres west of Chochow. Another Japanese column, the spokesman said, had advanced through marshes and had crossed the Chuma river at Mengliangying and Hsichiao.

The Chinese, the spokesman declared, were retreating to the west and south pursued by Japanese units. Still another column of Japanese troops, the spokesman said, captured Peishanglo, about 16 kilometres west of Chochow, and also Shihfochuang, about eight kilometres northwest of Chochow.

Advance to Kwanliuchuan

The Japanese main body, the spokesman said, had advanced to Kwanliuchuan, about 16 kilometres south-west of Chochow by eight o'clock yesterday morning.

Along the Tientsin-Pukow railway, the spokesman declared, the Japanese have made considerable gains.

The spokesman asserted that the Chinese were establishing strong defence lines from Tsangchow on the Tientsin-Pukow railway and Shihchiang on the Peiping-Hankow railway. Advanced Chinese positions, he added, are also being established to the north of Tsangchow by breaching canal banks and diverting creeks.

Fengcheng, approximately 80 kilometres north of Tatung, was occupied by the Senda detachment, the spokesman said, adding that important advances have been made in Shansi.—Domei.

In addition to countless ambulances filled with wounded, most of whom have been struck with machine-gun bullets, the roads are blocked by thousands of transport carts proceeding to the front with munitions and supplies.

The Japanese Army headquarters has now been established at Chochow, the focus of which, after a bombardment, was officially announced yesterday.—Reuter.

Northern Front Described

Peiping, Sept. 20. **A**n interesting description of conditions in the area between Peiping and the Japanese front on the Peiping-Hankow railway line was given by a representative of Trans-Ocean who tried to reach the Japanese front but was compelled to desist by the frightful conditions of the roads which are blocked by military traffic and also are partially destroyed.

The direction of the Japanese advance from the Tangchow bridge was clearly traceable by shell-holes and demolished houses. The pressman added that at several points he encountered deep ditches dug by the Chinese in the fields and across the roads as "Japs" tried to fail to see the horrors of war usually associated with a battlefield as corpses of soldiers killed in the recent fighting had already been buried by the troops of the Japanese engineering corps or by Chinese labourers. His general impression was that the fighting in this section could not have been as violent as earlier reports indicated.

Encirclement Fails

That the Japanese did not succeed in encircling a large number of Chinese at any point is indicated in that only a few hundred prisoners were taken when Chochow was occupied by the Japanese on Saturday morning. Liuliu had been completely evacuated by the Chinese twelve hours before the Japanese entered that town which is now 30 kilometres from the Japanese front lines. At some other points the Chinese are said to have offered obstinate resistance to the advancing Japanese troops.

Huge quantities of ammunition and provisions for the troops stored at various depots showed that the Japanese offensive had been most carefully prepared. The pressman was also struck by the high degree of mechanization of the Japanese army which possesses not only an exceptionally large number of armoured cars, motor lorries and motorized batteries but also several armoured trains which are supporting the advance along the railway lines.

The advance of the Japanese troops south of Peiping continues "in accordance with the plans," declares a statement by the Japanese headquarters late last night. The statement admits that the Chinese are retreating southwards in perfect order to new positions prepared during the last few days.

The Japanese troops advancing in Shansi are now apparently encountering stiff resistance from the Chinese, according to the meagre information available here.—Trans-Ocean.

"Tannenberg Battle" Fails

Tientsin, Sept. 19. **C**onfirmation was obtained here to-day of the first report that the Japanese plan of repeating the Tannenberg battle on the plains of North China by an encirclement of the Chinese forces has failed.

Some 50,000 Chinese troops in a precarious position 50 miles south of Peiping, took advantage of the heavy rainfall to extricate themselves.

The Japanese forces, whose motorized units incidentally are capable of quicker progress than the German troops at Tannenberg, are attempting to take up an effective pursuit. This led to some heavy engagements yesterday and to-day but the big battle has ended without the victory the Japanese expected.

The great question now is where the Chinese army command intends to establish the main line of defence. It is surmised to be near Chingting between two railway lines still under construction.—Trans-Ocean.

PRELIMNARIES TO BIG NORTHERN PUSH

Enormous Japanese Reinforcements Brought Up: Tatung Taken: Kuan Position Obscure

Peiping, Sept. 12. With the approach of dry weather, the Japanese are preparing for a new offensive in Hopei along a line west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway.

Large quantities of ordnance, ammunition and other supplies are being concentrated on the north-west bank of the Hun river, opposite the Chinese positions at Kuan, thirty miles south of Peiping.

Hundreds of pontoons are being built in readiness for an attempt to cross the river, which the Chinese are expected vigorously to oppose, since the success of the operation would endanger the Chinese defences on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Five thousand cavalry and 2,000 other troops are being moved towards the new front during the night.

Meanwhile, Japanese attempts to pacify the countryside round Peiping have met with scant success. Japanese aircraft are almost daily called on to bomb concentrations of guerrillas at points close to the city, but it is reported that the chief victims of the bombings have hitherto been non-combatant villagers.

Weeks ago the Japanese deprived the Chinese police of their arms as a precautionary measure, but recently they were compelled to rearm 600 to assist in the maintenance of peace in the western suburbs of Peiping, where there is considerable foreign property.

At least 600 guerrillas are roaming the western hills under the command of the well-known bandit chieftain, Liu Kwei-tong, and many professional bandits.

Six foreigners, including the Netherlands priest, Father Willins, and five Marxist brothers are still in the hands of the guerrillas somewhere west of Peiping.

Four others, including an Irish priest, Father I. F. Feely, were released ten days ago.

A detachment of Japanese troops are keeping in touch with the captors, but hitherto they have refrained from attacking them pending the outcome of negotiations for the release of the prisoners.—Reuter.

Mentoukou Bombed

Peiping, Sept. 12. Strategic Chinese positions in the mountains west of Mentoukou, approximately 26 kilometres west of Peiping, were heavily damaged yesterday by Japanese aircraft which bombed the area for two hours, a Japanese military spokesman asserted to-day.

The spokesman added that an attempt made by the Chinese forces in the area to retreat into the plains along the Peiping-Hankow railway was frustrated when a Japanese detachment cut off the line of retreat.

Meanwhile, the spokesman revealed, reports have reached military circles here that Gen. Chu Teh, leader of the Communist troops, has been sent by Nanking to bolster the Shansi Province front lines.

Reports from Nanking, the spokesman asserted, indicate that Gen. Teh arrived in Yunping by train and has been on the march to take up positions at Tatung, which the Japanese are expected to assault shortly.—Domei.

Tatung Said Captured

Kalgan, Sept. 13. Tatung, the second largest town in Shansi province, was captured by Japanese troops at 9.50 o'clock this morning, according to an announcement issued here by the Japanese expeditionary force.

Another Japanese column, which advanced from Weihsien, in Chahar, crossed the Shansi border and occupied Kwangling, Shansi, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the communique claimed.

Military intelligence reports received here to-day said Communist troops, who were in the Elsieh Route Army, under the command of General Chu Teh, have been massed between Tatung and Taiyuan.—Domei.

Japanese Reinforcements

Nanking, Sept. 13. Japan is sending in still more war supplies and reinforcements into North China to extend the sphere of operations against Chinese provinces, according to information from reliable circles here to-day.

Transports laden with fresh troops and munitions continue to steam into Taku practically every day. From Taku the soldiers are taken aboard gunboats for the waters where there are being billeted in Chinese civilian houses forcibly seized for the purpose.—Central News.

Shantung Coast Harried

Tsingtao, Sept. 13. Japanese warships and naval planes are still active along the

Shantung coast harassing Chinese shipping.

During the last three days, four Chinese junks have been destroyed by the Japanese and navigation between Tsingtao and Hailow has been totally disrupted.

One aircraft carrier and five warships are now anchored off the coast, using Chenkushan as a temporary naval base.—Central News.

Machang Bridge Destroyed

Tientsin, Sept. 14.

Chinese troops have destroyed the railway bridge across the Machang canal, rendering the railway useless to the Japanese forces south of Machang.

Foreign pressmen, returning from a collected visit to Machang this morning, report that Major-General Isogai, former Japanese Military Attaché, commands the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front. This had hitherto not been known.

In Chinese resistance to the Japanese, Major-General Isogai was optimistic. He said he believed Tsangchow would speedily be captured despite the elaborate entrenchments which had been constructed by the Chinese before the operations began.

The undamaged condition of Machang confirmed the belief that the Chinese had slipped out after night-fall without fighting, following extensive preparations by the Japanese for a big battle.

There was evidence that considerable Chinese resistance to the Japanese was still being offered. The Japanese had covered their crossing of the Grand Canal and the highway to Paoingtu, where the Chinese defences are most extensive and include four lines of trenches.

Grand Canal Used

Because of the condition of the roads after renewed rainfall and the destruction of the railway bridge, the Japanese troops are using the Grand Canal to transport their heavier supplies to Tsangchow.

A fleet of fast Japanese motorboats is operating at present in the Grand Canal, helping to protect the flank and supplies which are being conveyed by junks. All villages in the vicinity of recent operations are deserted with signs of hurried flight and looting.

The Japanese forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, it is believed, are at least equal to the Chinese troops, for which reason it is probable that they will divide after the capture of Tsangchow and strong units will proceed westward, by the highways, to Paoingtu and Shih-chia-chuang.

An Japanese division on the railway and the detachment of a Japanese military train between Machang and Tientsin last night indicates that men in mufti are active in the countryside west of the canal and the railway. The election of these men is at present impracticable because of the height of the crops, which have not been cut.—Reuter.

Divisions Dislodged

Tientsin, Sept. 14.

Two Chinese divisions strongly entrenched to the west of Tientsin, on the upper reaches of the Yungling River, were driven from their strategic positions by the Kanda and Okamoto detachments of the Japanese army yesterday, the headquarters of the Japanese Garrison announced here to-day.

The Chinese troops, according to the communique, took up their positions at Chienchuntai on September 8. The concerted Japanese attack yesterday, the announcement added, resulted in their withdrawal from that sector.

The headquarters' communique stressed the strategic importance of the occupation of Chienchuntai and Tatung by Japanese troops.—Domei.

Two Attacks

Tsinan, Sept. 14.

Two severe attacks launched by Japanese troops at the Yungling River, on the Hsingchi Station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway yesterday were successfully repulsed by Chinese defenders, according to military advices reaching here to-day.

Under cover of three armoured cars a detachment of more than 500 Japanese soldiers attacked the north of the station at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A serious fight ensued when Chinese troops defending the station offered stiff resistance against the invading forces.

During the engagement the Japanese troops were reported to have suffered heavy casualties. The three armoured cars made a narrow escape from total destruction at the hands of Chinese defenders.

Simultaneously, another detachment of Japanese forces apparently from the west of the Grand Canal launched another equally serious attack on Chinese positions on the south

of the station. But they were also repulsed by Chinese troops after a hot encounter.

Tatung's Loss Admitted

Nanking, Sept. 16. The Chinese admit the loss of Tatung, in North Shansi, as well as Hsingchi on the Tientsin-Pukow line. They state, however, that strong reinforcements are being rushed to Tatung, and are taking strongly entrenched positions in the hills surrounding the city. Meanwhile, Chinese reinforcements have reached points within one mile south of Hsingchi, where an artillery duel is now proceeding.—Reuter.

Bandits Harried Near

Nanking, Sept. 16. With their rear in the Peiping-Tientsin area constantly harassed by mobile units under Liu Kwei-tang, ex-bandit chieftain, who recently turned over to the government fold after having been on the Japanese payroll for some time, Japanese troops on the Tsingpu front have found it necessary to slow down their movements southward since the capture of Machang last Saturday.

At present fierce fighting, according to the latest reports here, is still under way near Hsingchi, where a

Chinese Planes Tackle Japanese Warships

Hongkong, Sept. 15. The Portuguese colony of Macao was thrilled last evening when Chinese 'planes flew over the area and attacked two Japanese destroyers outside the territorial waters. A Portuguese gunboat, patrolling very close to the battle area, did not observe any Japanese casualties, but the Chinese claim that one destroyer later sank, as a result of bombing, off Shekwan, near the Hongkong boundary.—Reuter.

Japanese detachment of 1,000 strong launched an attack on the Chinese positions on Tuesday but was finally repulsed.—Central News.

The Fall Of Kuan

Peiping, Sept. 15. Following their new offensive to the south of Peiping along a line west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, the Japanese claim to have captured Kuan, thirty miles south of Peiping and the keypoint of the Chinese positions on the south-west bank of the Hun river, this morning.

Severe fighting preceded the fall of Kuan. The offensive was launched yesterday along a nine-mile front with the object of turning the flank of the Chinese forces. For three weeks, have held up the Japanese advance along the Peiping-Hankow Railway at Lianghsien.

Crossing the Hun river under cover of an artillery and aerial bombardment, the Japanese advanced in a south-westerly direction against the Chinese lines stretching east of the Railway, from Changcheng through Yangtsun to Kuan.

The Chinese vigorously resisted, but the Japanese advance was only temporarily delayed. Japanese cavalry, plunging through muddy fields in the face of hot machine-gun and rifle fire, played a conspicuous part in the action.—Reuter.

Chinese Pental

Paoing, Sept. 15. Kuan is still in Chinese hands, Japanese reports to the contrary.—Central News.

Prince Kanin's Praises

Tokyo, Sept. 14. A telegraphic message of congratulation was dispatched to-day by Field Marshal Prince Kotohito Kanin, chief of the Army general-staff, to Gen. Kenkichi Ueda, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Army, on the singular successes attained by the Kwangtung Army at Tatung yesterday.—Domei.

Japanese Nearing Tsangchow

Peiping, Sept. 15. After defying Japanese attempts to dislodge them for over two weeks, Chinese troops entrenched in the Chienchuntai mountains, about 30 miles west of Peiping, have been finally routed, according to a Japanese military announcement.

The Japanese troops, the communique adds, fought their way up steep rugged slopes in the face of a withering fire. The nature of the countryside neutralized the superior Japanese armaments. Even aircraft action proved futile.

The Japanese also claim the capture of Hsingchi, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, south-west of Tsangchow. Chinese reinforcements are reported to have been rushed up to positions in front of Tsangchow.—Reuter.

Jungcheng Harbour Entered

Tsinan, Sept. 15. One Japanese aircraft carrier, two gunboats and two submarines made a sudden appearance in the Jungcheng Harbour yesterday. Upon their arrival, squadrons of fire ships were seen reconnoitring the harbour.—Central News.

JAPANESE ENTER SUIYUAN

Chahar Border Forces Now Pushed Further Back

Tatung, Sept. 18. Entering Suiyuan for the first time since the outbreak of the China incident, Japanese troops at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon captured Fengchen, the key to Pingtichow, the most important military base in the province.

Shansi troops, which were defending Fengchen, were reported by the Japanese military authorities to be retreating along the Pingai Railway.

A Chinese armoured train, armed with three guns and twelve machine-guns, and carrying 300 soldiers was captured by a Japanese armoured train after an hour's fighting, the Japanese claimed. The Chinese soldiers were said to have been killed in the combat.—Domei.

Charhar Retreat

Tientsin, Sept. 14. Unable to withstand the violent Japanese attacks, Chinese troops concentrated in Kwangling, near the Chahar border, withdrew further into Shansi Province yesterday morning, the headquarters of the Tientsin Garrison announced in a communique at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

According to the statement, the Chinese had previously fled from Nankow and Chuyungkwang, in Hopei, as a result of offensives launched by the Japanese in that area.

An eye-witness description of the severe fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops on the Hopei-Chahar border was published yesterday at 6.30 o'clock (7.30 Tokyo Time) by Capt. Kiondo Ohmoto, who was severely injured and is recovering in the base hospital here. He will describe especially a series of battles in which the Ohba detachment took part. The speaker, who was in the midst of the fighting, lost both legs, the right hand and one eye.—Domei.

Charhar Border Cleared

Tientsin, Sept. 14. Hsingchi, ten kilometres south of Tientsin, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway, was captured shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the Numada and Nagano detachments of the Japanese Army, headquarters of the North China Garrison announced at 10 o'clock this morning.

A spokesman for the Tientsin Garrison revealed this evening that the large body of Chinese troops which fled deeper into Shansi Province from Kwangling, near the Charhar border last night, was composed of three divisions of the Shansi Army in addition to a detachment of Chinese Communist troops.

In a further announcement made by Garrison headquarters this afternoon, it was disclosed that the Chinese troops, engaged in constructing entrenchments on the right bank of the Yungling River, were retreating to Changcheng, approximately 20 kilometres south of Huangtsun, near Peiping.

Japanese forces, the announcement added, also drove the Chinese from their positions in the walled town of Kuan, in Hopei Province, at noon to-day.

The announcement also stated that 20 military supply trains composed of more than 200 cars, were destroyed by Japanese aircraft which bombed the railway junction of the Ping-Han and Cheng-Tai railways at Shihchia-chuang, in western Hopei. The trains were filled with Chinese military provisions including arms and munitions. One bomb dropped by a Japanese plane, the statement said, made a direct hit on a gasoline tank, causing a terrific explosion.—Domei.

Hopei Towns Bombed

Paoing, Sept. 15. Japanese planes bombed three Hopei towns yesterday, according to reports reaching here to-day.

Yesterday morning, 28 Japanese machines dropped about 100 bombs

SWATOW DAMAGED BY AIR RAIDS

Government Buildings Hit, Japanese Claim

Tokyo, Sept. 14. All military and Government establishments in Swatow have been badly damaged during Japanese air raids on the city, the Admiralty announced to-day.

Included among the wrecked buildings, the communique claimed, were those of the municipal government, and the headquarters of the Garrison and the Police.

All shops in Swatow, press reports received here to-day said, are securely shuttered, while about 70 per cent. of Chinese shops in Canton have also been closed.

Waichow, Shaokwan and Shengkung, in Kwangtung province, were bombed by Japanese air raiders on September 12. The same night, other planes bombed the Canton naval wireless station. Yesterday, Japanese naval planes bombed the Bocca Tigris fort.

Two Chinese Northrop 'planes yesterday morning made an abortive attempt to bomb a Japanese warship near the Wanshan Island, off Macao. No damage was caused to the man-of-war, although two of the bombs fell 300 and 800 metres from the vessel. Severe anti-aircraft fire from the warship forced the bombers to flee for safety, a communique issued by the Admiralty said.—Domei.

Amoy Again Bombed

Mako, Sept. 14. After carefully reconnoitering the Chinese military positions in the area, two Japanese warships bombarded several forts just outside Amoy at 7 o'clock last night, a spokesman of the Mako Naval Station announced to-day. Although Chinese batteries replied to the fire, no damage was done to Japanese vessels, he added.—Domei.

Bombing as Ship Enters

Amoy, Sept. 14. Japanese warships again bombarded the Amoy Naval Fort this morning.

The incident started when the ss. Italian arrived at port at 7 o'clock this morning, escorted by a British gunboat.

As the two ships were steaming into harbour, three Japanese destroyers and one cruiser trailed behind, seeking to come near shore.

Chinese batteries at the fort immediately opened fire at the invading ships, which replied, firing over 30 shells, none of which was effective.—Central News.

Warship Sunk

Nanking, Sept. 15. The Aviation Headquarters here announced to-day that three Japanese destroyers bombarded the Swatow forts and city this morning, but that the Chinese 'planes quickly took off and attacked the Japanese warships, sinking one destroyer. The other two vessels, the announcement added, managed to escape.—Reuter.

over Shihchia-chuang, near the Hopei-Shansi border, killing more than 200 person and wounding 30 others.

In the afternoon, six planes raided Kuoichien, a railway town between Paoing and Chochow on the Peiping-Hankow Railway. Scores of bombs were dropped, but the resultant damage was slight.

The Japanese planes also visited Paoing and Hushui, north of Paoing. The planes also dropped pamphlets.—Central News.

Fighting in N. Shansi

Taiyuan, Sept. 14. A belated message received here to-day indicates that another Japanese attempt to attack Chinese positions east of Tatung, a strategic town on the Peiping-Suiyuan line in northern Shansi, was frustrated by Chinese defenders on September 11.

On the same day, the report further reveals, one Japanese plane was shot down while engaged in bombing Chinese positions.—Central News.

History in the Making Shanghai Week by Week

In days to come, reviewing the events of to-day, scenes which one feels are unforgettable, one may nevertheless fail to recall dates and incidents. Arguments will then be hard to settle without reference to some succinct authority such as the files of the "North-China Herald." Compact, convenient in size, it provides a record of these events, editorial comment, pictures and cartoons which vividly reflect current happenings and will recall the mood of the moment.

As a gift to Shanghaianders absent at the time, the "Herald" is invaluable. Single copies, 40 cents; a month's subscription, including postage, \$2.50. Send your name and address to the Circulation Department, "North-China Herald," 17 The Bund, telephone 11055.

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JAPAN'S PEOPLE DO NOT WANT BIG WAR

Recently Returned Observer Gives Views

Nanking, Sept. 20. Sentiments against war with China are running high in Japan, according to an expert observer who has just returned to China from the Island Empire.

The Japanese people, he said, are dissatisfied with the way the army handles the situation in China, which they think is a serious blunder, resulting from the short-sighted and stupid foreign policy which their government has been following. The development of the conflict to its present extent and intensity was quite unexpected.

The Japanese people, he believed, are ready to bear sacrifice in a war against Soviet Russia, lest the latter should grow so strong as to menace the existence of Japan, but they cannot understand the meaning or appreciate the necessity of the present war with China.

Short War Promised

Upon the outbreak of the Lukou-chiao incident early in July the Japanese General Staff and War Office, he said, assured the government that the Japanese military forces would be able to eliminate the armed resistance of North China. At the same time Prince F. Konoye, the Premier, informed Japanese financial, commercial and industrial circles that, though Japanese financial and commercial interests might be adversely affected by the North China trouble, the duration of the military struggle would be short and that at the conclusion of a successful military campaign Japan would get sufficient important concessions in North China to compensate for all the temporary losses of her merchants.

However, as the Japanese militarists extended their aggression to many other parts of China and the subsequent stiff resistance put up by the Chinese in defence of their territorial integrity and sovereignty pointed to a protracted war, the Japanese people became more and more dissatisfied with the policy of their government and the militarists who precipitated the present war, he asserted.

Strain on Resources

The tremendous strain on the nation's financial resources, the collapse of Japanese commercial and industrial interests in China, the mounting loss of lives at the front, and other effects of the war are wracking their nerves.

Moreover, he added, they are apprehensive of the fact that it is threatening the international prestige of Japan as a result of the aggressive action of their militarists.

They desire the cessation of the war with China and the adoption of a formula acceptable to both China and Japan for the opening of negotiations through regular diplomatic channels. Among them are representatives of financial, industrial, and commercial interests and members of the Pan-Asiatic Association. They are convinced that the war against China is a stupid blunder. Their leader is General I. Ugaki who was recently a candidate for the premiership.

Apart from these elements, he remarked, there is also a section of the military Fascists who are likewise opposed to the policy of the government. They are convinced that Japan's continental problem can only be solved by a decisive war with Soviet Russia. They believe that if the present conflict is not liquidated within a short time Japan will be faced with the dilemma of having either to yield considerably to Soviet Russia in order to be able to carry on a protracted struggle with China or fight Russia eventually under less favourable conditions.

Parties' Attitude Undefined

Important political parties in Japan, he noticed, have not yet declared their real attitude towards the government's policy in the present crisis. They are afraid of being accused of being unpatriotic, thereby affecting their prestige and enhancing the influence of the Fascists. Nevertheless, they have demanded from the government a declaration of the real object of the war. It is evident that they do not understand the meaning of the struggle. Neither can they see its necessity.

The influence of those against war is not at present powerful enough to exercise an effective check upon the policy of the government and the militarists, but if the Chinese government and army are able to put up a firm and protracted resistance against the Japanese aggression, the finances and resources of the Japanese people will be so strained that this growing discontent will make itself heard, he concluded.—Central News.

Mr. Chen San-li, well-known Chinese poet and essayist, died during the night of September 16, according to a report to the Chinese press. Mr. Chen was 88 years old.

CANTON FLIERS' "DARE TO DIE CORPS"

Japanese Base in Pratas to Be Bombarded

Hongkong, Sept. 16. Reports were current that the Japanese warships after suffering damages from raiding Chinese aeroplanes, had departed from the Pearl River.

The British steamer Suihai arrived here from Macao and reported that no Japanese warship was in sight.

British naval authorities were inclined to discredit the reports.

The ss. Rawalpindi from Japan reported that it was signalled after midnight by a Japanese warship near Hongkong and was halted. The vessel was later allowed to proceed.

Twelve big Chinese bombing planes arrived in Canton from the north, forming a "Dare to Die Corps" with the object of destroying the Japanese base at Pratas. In the event of death, the families of the aviators will receive \$10,000, it was said.

Japanese destroyers also sent a motorboat toward a fishing junk near, if not within, British waters, forced the twenty occupants ashore and then blew up the junk.

Fourteen British and nine Negro members of the crew of the Severn-leigh, charged on September 11 with disobeying, the captain's orders by refusing to sail to Japan with a cargo of scrap iron because their sympathies were with China, were to-day remanded.—United Press.

Night Raid on Canton

Canton, Sept. 16. For the first time Japanese planes staged a night raid on Canton at 10.45 o'clock last night.

Upon the approach of the raiders, altogether eight of them in two groups of four each, Chinese pursuit planes immediately took to the air to challenge them. The first squadron made a hasty retreat by way of Tungli, while the second flew into the city from Whampoa with Chinese planes close at their tails. Finally, they also escaped without dropping any bombs.—Central News.

CHENIUSHAN LIGHT CAPTURED

Japanese to Restore Service as Before Blockade

Aboard a Japanese Warship off Kiangsu, Sept. 16. The island of Cheniushan, held by a strong force of Chinese troops, was early this morning captured by a Japanese naval landing party.

While Japanese planes soaring overhead dropped bombs on the Chinese positions, the bluejackets climbed the cliffs on the southeastern tip of the island and captured two machine-gun nests and an ammunition dump.

The light-house, inoperative since the blockade of the China coast, will be put in service by Japanese naval authorities, Domei learned.—Domei.

Good Hope Lighthouse

Canton, Sept. 16. It is reliably learned that the Cape of Good Hope lighthouse at Swatow was captured yesterday afternoon by a Japanese landing party after a short bombardment.—Reuter.

JAPANESE DESTROYER ATTACKED

Mako, Pescadores, Sept. 16. Six Chinese Northrop bombers attempted yesterday morning to bomb a Japanese destroyer cruising off Swatow, but failed to score any hits.

Japanese naval authorities announced here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. According to the communiqué, the attacking planes dropped 24 bombs from an altitude of approximately 1,500 metres, but failed to score any hits. The destroyer, according to the announcement, retaliated with anti-aircraft gun fire. The bombing began at 9.25 a.m. and lasted 35 minutes. During the five attacks were made, the statement said.—Domei.

JAPANESE SHIPS LEAVE MAYUKOU

Canton, Sept. 18. Mayukou near the Swatow coast where Japanese warships were concentrated a few days ago has now been cleared of enemy vessels, according to a message from Swatow to-day.

Meanwhile, the report further states, Japanese men-of-war were seen patrolling the coast of Chaoyang and Kwangsoo yesterday.—Central News.



BY SAPIJOU

J. R. WELLSTED, FIELD COY. S.V.C.

JAPANESE CRUISERS AT HAINAN ISLAND

Attack Feared on Strategic Point in South

Holihow, Hainan Island, Sept. 16. Although it has thus far been spared by Japanese naval forces in South China waters, Hainan Island, China's largest insular possession off the southern Kwangtung coast, is expecting an attack at any moment.

Two Japanese cruisers, according to a report received here from Mr. Huang Wen-kou, magistrate of Wanning in the south-eastern part of the island, dropped anchor in Tsaiyu harbour there yesterday. Shortly after their arrival, three seaplanes took to the air and conducted a lengthy reconnaissance flight along the coast.

Chinese defence forces, recently strengthened by fresh reinforcements from the mainland, are now closely watching the Japanese warships, ready to repel any attack when and if attempted.

From the strategic point of view, Hainan Island, which has been receiving considerable attention from Chinese government leaders and officials and industrial leaders because of its vast economic potentialities, is not only essential to the defence of Kwangtung province from the south but is also important to the defence of Hongkong and French Indo-China.—Central News.

Canton, Sept. 19. The Japanese warships which attacked the Chinese forts at Holihow, Hainan Island, in the evening of September 16, are still in the vicinity of the island, according to a report received here to-day.

Though forced to retire by fierce shelling from Chinese forts in their first attempt, the Japanese gunboats are expected to renew their attack at any moment.—Central News.

Chinese Cruiser Sunk

Hongkong, Sept. 19. Holihow, the most important port of Hainan Island, was bombarded by Japanese warships at 5 o'clock in the evening of September 16, according to belated reports received here to-day.

Military establishments in the strategically important city were said to have been destroyed by Japanese shells.

In bombarding the Bocca Tigris forts near Canton on September 14, the Japanese warships engaged two Chinese warships, sinking the cruiser Hieihow, 2,930 tons, and heavily damaging the cruiser Chaoho, 2,600 tons, other reports received here said.—Domei.

SOVIETS CLOSE JAPANESE CONSULATES

Moscow, Sept. 14. The Soviet Government, according to an official announcement here, has notified the Japanese Government that the Soviet Union will refuse to recognize the credentials of the Japanese Consuls at Odessa and Novosibirsk after Wednesday.

and that the Japanese Consulate in these cities will consequently be closed by the Soviet Government this week. Their closure was decided because Japan has no commercial interests in these two cities. The agreement concluded by Japan and the Soviet Union in 1926 provided that each country should maintain the same number of Consulates in the other country.—Trans-Ocean.

JAPANESE AVIATORS HELD IN NANKING

U.S. Cameramen Take Films of Prisoners

Nanking, Sept. 17. A party of American cameramen arrived here to-day and, accompanied by Col. J. L. Hung, filmed scenes inside a detention camp for Japanese prisoners of war, mostly pilots of Japanese machines and damage caused by Japanese bombings.

Pictures were taken of the daily exercises and recreation of the Japanese prisoners.

The party, comprising Mr. Menkel of Paramount, Mr. Eric Meyer of Movietone, and Mr. Krainkoff of Universal, are shortly proceeding to the war zone to film scenes behind the Chinese front line. Mr. Menkel is fresh from the civil war in Spain.—Reuter.

Plane Wreckage

Soochow, Sept. 18. The wreckage of the twelve Japanese planes brought down in Chekiang during the last month is now being transported to Nanking by train. The wrecked machines include bombers, fighting planes, and seaplanes.

One of the three planes which attacked Chinese positions between Tachang and Kiangwan at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday was hit by Chinese anti-aircraft guns, according to a Chinese officer who arrived here yesterday. The machine was immediately enveloped in flames as its gasoline tank caught fire. All the occupants were burned to death.—Central News.

TSINGTAO INDIGNANT OVER REPORT

All is Still Quiet Despite Tientsin Statement

Tsingtao, Sept. 17.

Amazement has been caused here by a message from Tientsin giving a Japanese spokesman's statement on conditions in Tsingtao. The spokesman, who was reported to have based his statement on despatches from this port, appears to have been misinformed.

Among other things, he is alleged to have said that the streets in Tsingtao were deserted, except for police patrols; that many British families had evacuated the port; that many Americans were leaving between September 22 and 27; and that the American Consul had warned Americans he would not be responsible for those remaining after September 27.

The United States Consul here, Mr. Sokobin, denies that he has issued a warning in the sense reported, and claims that "he has been 'misinterpreted'."

Every protection, he declares, will be given to Americans in Tsingtao, but he cannot guarantee evacuation facilities in future because of the situation in China.

Meanwhile, it is stated that the only Americans leaving between September 22 and 27 are the dependents of naval officers and men, and that the only British families who have evacuated were mostly summer visitors.

Alas, contrary to the spokesman's information, the streets here are not deserted. In fact, their appearance is much the same as usual.—Reuter.

SHENSI COTTON FIELDS TO GROW RICE

Fears of Over-Production Prompt New Move

Sian, Sept. 17.

To prevent the over-production of cotton in Shensi, the provincial authorities have ordered that cotton fields be turned into rice plantations. The provincial authorities, it is learned, have telegraphically requested the Ministries of Finance and Industries to instruct the four government banks to set aside \$10,000,000 for the relief of the Shensi cotton industry.—Central News.

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HAPPY VALLEY CAMP EVACUATED

Shanghai Exiles Move to Warders' Quarters of Former Laichikok Gaoi

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Sept. 11. Happy Valley Refugee Camp is no more. Yesterday, 400 evacuees and the modest party of belongings were transferred from the Jockey Club stands to the new camp at Laichikok, and to-day they were hard at work making their new surroundings ship-shape and comfortable. Their new "home" once formed the warders' quarters of the old Laichikok Gaoi, and as a result some confusion has arisen over the nature of the accommodation provided; one lady was quite shocked at the idea. It later developed that she thought the "poor refugees" were going to be moved into the old cells.

There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether or not Laichikok Camp is an improvement on Happy Valley. Some visitors to the camp came away with vivid stories of smells and heat and lack of proper sanitation, not to mention malaria and other problems of an equally acute nature. Others were hoping for the best and that things would look better once they had settled down. The senior morning newspaper here describes the camp in the following terms:—

"Four large buildings have been turned into dormitories, each containing 60 camp beds. From these dormitories, the refugees have a wonderful view of the Peak, Stonecutters Island and the many little bays and inlets beyond the harbour. Situated as they are on the hillside, the dormitories receive a cool breeze all day long. Below these buildings, there is a large-sized dining room where excellent meals are served. To the right of the new Camp is the already existing Laichikok swimming beach which is most convenient for the Shanghaianders."

Dormitory System Criticized

Apparently the chief ground of criticism is the dormitory system. Those accustomed to the privacy of apartments or private rooms do not take kindly to dormitories holding 60 or more people, their children and their belongings, but in view of the great demands made on available space is available to the Government in its attempts to house all the refugees from Shanghai who cannot afford to pay for accommodation elsewhere, it is difficult to see what exactly could have been done otherwise.

The refugees at the Central British School, which is due to open soon for the autumn term, have not been moved, as yet. It is possible that they too will be sent to Laichikok—which will be a great relief, no doubt—but nothing definite has been settled in this regard, and they are to remain there for the time being, despite the reproaches of parents of the school-children.

Samurai's letter to the "North-China Daily News" anent the segregation of the refugees into two classes was apparently deemed worthy of special notice by one of the cable-agencies, for the following day it appeared, in condensed form, on the news-pages of such journals as cater to this service. This was flattering to SAMURAI no doubt, but the reception of his letter here was not so flattering.

In the first place, no refugee would admit to belonging to the lower of the two classes, and, *ipso facto*, felt therefore that segregation was "necessary and important." In the second place, competent outside observers agreed that some form of segregation was needed.

Profiteering Continues

Profiteering is still going on in Hongkong, and no suggestions of a practical nature to combat it have yet come to light. Eggs, for instance, have jumped in the past week from 90 cents a dozen to \$1.80 a dozen. A number of foreign firms here, local agents for home producers of such things as jams and jellies, have notified the public that their wholesale prices are unchanged and that no increase in the retail prices of their products is justifiable. Nevertheless, the compradore shops have steadily increased their prices by a few cents here and a few more cents there, and merely smile blandly when the discrepancy is pointed out.

About the only shops to show substantial reductions in prices are the few Japanese shops which are still open (under the watchful eye of strong patrols of police). The proprietors of these shops are preparing to evacuate to Japan, and while their more expensive products have been placed in Japanese-owned godowns, their cheaper articles are either perishables or else are not worth the expense and trouble of storing away. There have been no more cases of molestation of Japanese, about the only people to suffer from mob anger being Chinese who have returned from abroad or have come to safety from ports further

up the coast—as they are obviously not Cantonese, the mobs assume they are Japanese. Fortunately, no major incidents have yet occurred. A local magistrate sounded the right note recently when he severely reprimanded a member of the mob which attempted, fruitlessly, to create a disturbance in the Japanese shopping district in Wanchai. The magistrate said that the Chinese were as much guests of the Colony as the Japanese, and if they did not remember that and behave themselves, they could expect trouble.

Godowns Congested

With only an occasional ship going through to Shanghai, godowns and wharves in Hongkong are becoming crowded out with cargo, and many of them are unable to accommodate one more case. Already, the secret

Hongkong Editor Ill with Cholera

Hongkong, Sept. 20. Mr. Alfred Hicks, editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph" and correspondent for the United Press, was to-day ill with cholera. His is the second foreign case in the colony. Mr. Hicks is an Englishman and has long been resident in Hongkong—United Press.

One of the largest companies here has been forced to tell shippers that "owing to congestion of cargo in godowns, due to diversion of Shanghai cargo to Hongkong, typhoon damage and retardation of local deliveries, the company is unable at present to guarantee godown accommodation for further through cargo consigned to Shanghai"—in other words, it will not accept any more cargo which seems likely to remain locked behind Hongkong godown doors for some time to come.

Although it is over a week since the typhoon hit the Colony, Hongkong has not yet recovered from the effects of the record gale. Large trees on the hillside are still lying over at impossible angles, torn out of their moorings by the roots; the ss. Eng Lee is still on the Praya, her stern sticking high into the air; while the Asama Maru, Conte Verde and the Tiliang are still hard aground, and have resisted all efforts to get them afloat.

H.M.S. Suffolk came out of dock yesterday at noon; she was hit by the Eng Lee while the typhoon was at its height, and it was at first thought that two weeks at least would be needed for repairs in the dock to be completed. But she came out yesterday, to moor at the naval buoys. Her two large Walrus amphibians were soon up in the air, and on the return caused some excitement. They came over the harbour from the general direction of Hainan Island, and although they had not been anywhere near there, gave many, specially Shanghai refugees, an uncomfortable moment or two before the R.A.F. markings were picked out.

A number of the refugees are beginning to attend the special services which begin at noon each day at St. John's Cathedral and last for about 20 minutes. These services are special ones for the "critical" times through which we are passing, and include "prayers for peace, for our leaders, officers and troops, for the responsible statesmen of the Far East and for all suffering as a result of the war."

CHOLERA ON INCREASE IN HONGKONG

Hongkong, Sept. 20. After 'having subsided somewhat' during the past week, the cholera epidemic has renewed its virulence. Twenty-one new cases have been reported within the last 48 hours, including two foreigners.—Reuter.

FUKIEN REDS JOIN ARMY

Hongkong, Sept. 19. Ten-thousand Communist troops, commanded by Chang Ting-cheng, which were infesting the border areas between Kwangtung and Fukien, have been incorporated in the Chinese regular army and assigned to the 15th Division in Amoy, according to reports received by Chinese circles here to-day.—Domei.

Mr. Hsu Sheng-king has been appointed by the Ministry of Justice as president of the Honan High Court to succeed Mr. Ling Shih-chun, who resigned.

WENCHOW HAS COOL SUMMER

Sea Connections Cut Off When Planes Pass Over Area

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wenchow, Che, Sept. 6. At the end of the coolest summer within memory inhabitants of this area are entering the autumn season with excellent health and with no fear of having to face the usual summer epidemics. Mosquitoes, flies and all the other insects that revel in hot weather have been afraid to venture out. This miracle has been partly effected by a succession of passing typhoons which at one time brought all but enough rain to do serious damage in the fields.

The Churches of the City have received a visit from a well known Chinese evangelist, a Dr. Sun, who filled the Methodist Church last week with eager hearers. This was the first task since the Church can seat over 1000, whilst the Sunday School Hall which can seat nearly as many, was also thrown open and filled. The pupils of the two halls stand back-to-back so that when the dividing partition is removed a speaker can stand where the partition had been and address two great congregations simultaneously.

Faith Healer

Dr. Sun is an eccentric preacher, his sensationalism especially appealing to the working classes. In addition he makes much advertisement of his faith-healing practices. On the last day over 1000 sick persons of every sorry description filled the hall and received his laying on of hands. It is claimed that a few were immediately cured, but how perfectly remains to be seen. There were cures of a more spiritual disorder, as evidenced by one young man, a previous servant of an acquaintance of the writer, who came to confess to him with no little shame how that he had two years previously robbed his master of 500 dollars, dividing the money brought redress for his wrongdoing.

It is needless to say that the war now fills every mind. When fighting broke out in Shanghai, when steamship traffic came to a halt, when Formosa air-craft on the way to raid Hangchow first began to pass over this area—then did the more nervous members of the city population start leaving for their relations' homes in the country. In a few days the streets were quiet at all times of the day. Women and children are scarce. The schools have about a quarter of their usual complement. All this is natural seeing that Wenchow is a small city, very close to country life. Many of those remaining have built air-raid shelters. The general attitude is that Wenchow is one of the least likely towns to expect an attack, seeing that there is nothing here of importance, no railway, no important buildings, factories, etc; but, nevertheless, one ought to be prepared, with enemy planes cruising near, for any emergency. An attack now on Wenchow will find the people unprepared in mind and ready to suffer the worst.

Food Cheap

City trade will suffer if the war continues. Shops are already emptying of their stock, and because it is rare that the goods which are so irreplaceable, prices are rising daily. Not so rice and vegetables, and eggs, which cannot be exported as usual, and are therefore cheap. The general feeling is that there will always be plain food so long as the authorities arrange some system of currency or credit so that it will be purchasable. If this is done China will survive the coastal blockade, a blockade by the way which was here in force ever since local steamers stopped sailing at the commencement of the Shanghai hostilities.

The attitude to the war is simple enough whichever class of citizens is approached. "We don't want to fight. Anything for an easy life. But it is the only thing to do, even if we can't win in either case our country will be stolen from us." In this frame of mind, dogged, or fatalistic, the people are not likely to give in through lack of cigarettes, beer, paraffin, medicines, matches and the like, nor even if, as is expected, they are conscripted to fight. In spite of the money shortage generous subscriptions are being made to the war treasury. Various defensive committees are being organized. Stern measures have been taken against persons accused to be spies, two of whom were to be attempting to poison the public wells.

The foreigners in the city, numbering over thirty, British, American, and Russian, have not evacuated, and are fully expecting to remain unless things take a decided turn for the worse.

His holiness Hsing-Sha-Pan-Chih Ta, the Living Buddha at the Lachassan Monastery, passed away on September 8, states a dispatch to the "China Times" from Hsinning.

WHITE SLAVE TRADE DISCUSSED

Location of Lague Bureau in Far East

Geneva, Sept. 19.

The fifth committee of the League Assembly met yesterday under the presidency of Countess Apponyi, and discussed the choice of either Singapore or Shanghai as the future seat of the "League of Nations Bureau against Traffic in Women and Children." The President and most of the speakers were women, the Chinese delegate being Miss Hilda Yen, while Denmark was represented by Mlle. Forchhammer, England by Miss Ward, and France by Mme. Malaperre-Seller.

The delegates readily agreed on the principle of creating a special office in the Far East, but the question of location brought up several arguments.

The Netherlands delegate, M. Loudon, for financial reasons, pleaded for Singapore where there is already an office of the League of Nations. On the other hand, Miss Hilda Yen, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, favoured Shanghai.

Shanghai's Advantages

"The choice of Shanghai," she said, "should be obvious, as the majority of the victims of this traffic are Chinese women and young girls. The Chinese Government's task in combating this trade is an extremely difficult one owing to lack of centralization. This is the reason why the bureau would be very useful, and it would serve also as a centre for information, and a connection between the various offices in other parts of the world. It is hoped that when the office is established it will be possible to publish an edition of its bulletin in the Chinese language."

The sub-committee which will examine the question of creating a bureau in the Far East will be composed of the delegates of China, Great Britain, France, India, the Netherlands, Portugal, Siam, Australia and Poland, who will meet to-morrow.—Havas.

CHURCH LEADER CALLS ON CHINESE GENERALS

Sian, Sept. 18. Monsignor Mario Zanin, Apostolic delegate to China, who recently arrived in Sian from Lanchow to pray for the conduct of the war, with Catholic workers in Shensi, made separate calls on Gen. Chiang Tingwen, Vice-Director of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in Sian, and Gen. Sung Wei-ju, Shensi Chairman, yesterday.

Monsignor Zanin is expected to stay in Shensi for several days visiting the various dioceses in the province. He will be the honour guest at a dinner to be given by Gen. Chiang Tingwen this evening.—Central News.

SOVIET PROTEST TO JAPAN

Moscow, Sept. 20. The Soviet Ambassador to Japan, M. Slavutsky, protested to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, to-day against alleged frequent cases of assault by unknown Japanese on Soviet Embassy employees in Tokyo.—Reuter.

SEVERNLEIGH CREW ACQUITTED

Not Guilty of Mutiny in Sit-Down Strike

Hongkong, Sept. 20.

The British crew of the steamer Severnleigh, which was charged by the Marine Court for impeding the progress of a voyage, was acquitted here to-day.

The crew started a sit-down strike on September 11 in protest "against the carriage of materials to Japan, thus aiding her in her war of aggression against China." The men declared they were even prepared to go to goal rather than proceed with the voyage.

The Severnleigh is owned by the Severn Steamship Company, and had been chartered by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Her cargo consisted of coal from Haiphong—Reuter.

No Criminal Intent

Hongkong, Sept. 20. The court said there was no criminal intent on the part of the crew in writing a letter to the master demanding a bonus, despite the Board of Trade's advice from London that they should sail.

Returning to the ship, the men said, "We want to be paid off"—United Press.

MR. CARL CROW ON CHINA WAR

China Will Win as Japan Will Collapse, He Says

Seattle, Sept. 16.

The Chinese will win the Sino-Japanese conflict, said Mr. Carl Crow, well-known Shanghai advertising man recently an author of a best-seller and who has been a resident of China for 26 years. He made the prediction in a press interview here to-day.

"China is sure to hold out for at least two years, fighting a defensive battle," he said. "By that time Japan will have been licked. I think the Japanese are going to have a collapse of morale. For years they have been told the Japanese army is invincible and now they are finding out that it is not true."

During his recent visit to the Philippine Islands, Mr. Crow said, he found that Japanese sentiment there was opposed to war.

Mr. Crow called attention to the fact that although the Chinese were able to bomb Tokyo aerially they will not do so because it might jeopardize her chances of League assistance.

He predicted that the Chinese would develop almost impregnable defences in the region of Soochow and most of the fighting in the future would centre there.—United Press.

NANCHANG GIRLS' SCHOOL FINDS NEW SITE

Nanchang, Sept. 15. A new site has been chosen in Kuling for Baldwin Girls' School here, which was recently destroyed by Japanese aerial bombing. Japanese schools are also planning to move to the resort mountain.—Central News.

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AGE—QUALITY—ECONOMY

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PROTEST AT BOMBS ON HOSPITAL

American Flag at Waichow
Ignored by Japanese

Canton, Sept. 14.
A telegraphic report on the bombing of the American Seventh-Day Adventist Hospital in Waichow east of Canton by Japanese planes last Sunday has been submitted by Mr. Irving Linnell, American Consul-General here, to Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, Ambassador in Nanjing.
The bombardment was carried out, it was pointed out in Mr. Linnell's report, in complete disregard of the American flag which was flying conspicuously in the hospital compound.
A strong protest with the Japanese authorities was asked by the Consular official.—Central News.

CHINESE HEROES STAND FIRM

Chaochishan Engagement
Stiffly Fought

Nanking, Sept. 15.
Another chapter of the heroism of the Chinese soldiers has been written by the regiment commanded by Col. Tseng Hsien-pang, who were practically wiped out while defending Chaochishan west of Peiping yesterday.
According to a communique issued by the Ministry of War last night, the Japanese launched a terrific artillery attack on Chinese positions in the mountains yesterday when more than thirty field pieces opened up simultaneously.
Hundreds of Japanese shells exploded on Chinese defence works which were razed to the ground, and exacted heavy casualties among the Chinese defenders. Col. Tseng was fatally wounded while directing his men, who, however, carried on until the majority of them were also killed.
Finally only one company of some scores of men was left. They also stood their ground awaiting for fresh reinforcements, who arrived at the front in time to save the situation by engaging enemy infantry in a grim struggle.—Central News.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING-BOAT BASES IN N. E. I.

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Canberra, Sept. 17.
The Commonwealth has agreed to the British proposal that the Commonwealth construct flying-boat bases in the Netherlands East Indies. The air-mail scheme had been completed by formal agreements reached between Britain and the Netherlands. The scheme was ready for signature and ratification legislation would be introduced in the new Parliament.—Reuter.

SOVIET-JAPANESE ACCORD OVER INCIDENT

Tokyo, Sept. 18.
One of the latest Soviet-Japanese incidents has been settled. The Korean coastguard vessel Asakase Maru which was seized by the Soviet authorities on September 5, was released last night and arrived at the north Korean harbour of Seishin this afternoon. The crew had their eyes blindfolded until the Asakase Maru had left Vladivostok harbour.—Trans-Ocean.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES REMEMBERED

Nanking, Sept. 15.
A movement is now afoot to safeguard the livelihood of the families of Chinese defenders.
According to Mr. Wang Fu-sheng, sponsor and expert in war-time economy, public organizations and individuals with ample financial means should be asked to look after one or more families of war heroes.
To the families of those who are either killed or wounded in action, pensions should be granted in the form of a monthly check, an annual payment or a lump-sum amount.—Central News.

KUNMING FOREIGNERS DONATE FUNDS

Kunming, Sept. 15.
Dr. Alexander James Watson of the Church Mission Society here contributed \$60 (Hongkong currency) toward the relief fund for Chinese wounded soldiers. An American here has remitted \$1,000 for the relief of Chinese refugees in Shanghai.—Central News.



Major K. M. Bourne, M. C.
Acting Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

OLD MEN WANT TO FORM ARMY

Veterans Are Dissuaded in
Soochow

Nanking, Sept. 17.
General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and commander-in-chief of the Chinese armed forces, yesterday wired Mr. Chang I-lin, a retired government official in Soochow, dissuading him from organizing an "old men's army" to fight the Japanese invaders.
While expressing his hearty appreciation of the patriotic efforts of the 72-year-old ex-official, the Generalissimo said that the elders of the nation should leave the burden of defending the country to the younger citizens.
Mr. Chang, who was Minister of Education in the former Peiping Government in 1915-1916, proposed that an army be formed of old men above 50 years of age and that "dare-to-die" be made its battle-cry.
Many youthful lives are too valuable to the nation to lose, Mr. Chang declared in his proposal which he submitted to the Generalissimo, and suggested that in such occasions the old people whose usefulness to the nation in ordinary activities has long ceased, should be permitted to die instead.—Central News.

CHINESE CATHOLICS CABLE TO GENEVA

Nanking, Sept. 15.
Headed by Mr. Ma Hsiang-po, the 88-year-old educationalist, 1,500,000 Catholic followers in China to-day cabled to the League of Nations asking that sanctions be applied against Japan. Meanwhile, the China League of Nations Union has requested the International Federation of League of Nations Societies to support the appeal of China's delegates to the League Assembly.—Central News.

STUDENTS IN NEW YORK DEMONSTRATE

New York, Sept. 18.
Carrying placards protesting against Japanese aggression in China, 200 Chinese and Korean students filed before the Japanese consulate here yesterday. The students were assisted by members of socialist youth organizations. The eve of the sixth anniversary of the Mukden Incident was chosen as the occasion for the demonstration.—Havas.

SOOCHOW CARES FOR REFUGEES

Soochow, Sept. 16.
Since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, the Red Cross Society here has taken care of more than 50,000 war refugees, many of whom have been sent back to their homes in Chinkiang, Changchow, Wushu, Ningpo and in northern part of Kiangsu.—Central News.

MID-AUTUMN FETE CANCELLED

Nanking Residents Forbidden
to Celebrate

Nanking, Sept. 15.
The local populace will have to cancel the celebration of the Mid-Autumn Festival which falls on September 19 on account of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities.
Both the Bureau of Social Welfare and the Police Headquarters have issued proclamations banning the burning of incense sticks and candles on the festival night, lest they afford targets for enemy air raiders.
Meanwhile, the Nanking Association for the Promotion of the New Life Movement has also urged the people to save money by refraining from unnecessary celebrations and entertainments at this moment of national crisis and contribute it to the war chest.—Central News.

NEW FIELD HOSPITAL IN NANKING

Nanking, Sept. 17.
Impressive scenes were witnessed this afternoon when Madame Chiang Kai-shek, as the principal of the institution, officially handed over the premises of the war orphanage here to Dr. J. Heng Liu, Minister of Health, as a new field hospital for wounded officers and soldiers. As the Generalissimo's wife presented a Red Cross flag and the documents of transfer to Dr. Liu truck-loads of wounded soldiers arrived and doctors and nurses immediately plunged into their work of attending to them. Meanwhile, Madame Chiang has organized boy and girl orphans into a special service corps for service at the various fronts.—Reuter.

Portugal to Have Naval Division in China

Lisbon, Sept. 17.
The Portuguese Admiralty has decided to establish an Eastern Naval Division. The sloop Bartholomeu Dias is leaving for Macao to join the forces already in China.—Reuter.

WUHAN GETS 'AIR RAID ALARM

Hankow, Sept. 17.
People in the Wuhan area had another air raid scare about ten o'clock last night when the sirens suddenly sent out warnings of the approach of Japanese bombers by way of Klayu above Hankow on the Yangtze River. It was later learned that the enemy craft had decided not to come here and changed their course.—Central News.

OVERSEAS CHINESE SEND FUNDS FOR WAR CHEST

Nanking, Sept. 16.
The Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission has received another \$472,000 from Chinese nationals abroad as contributions to the war chest.—Central News.

Hupei Bandits Demand Priest's Ransom

New York, Sept. 15.
The National office for the Society of Propagation of Faith to-day received a despatch from Kichow, Hupei Province, saying that Chinese bandits had demanded 500 Red Army uniforms, 1,000 pairs of puttees, a dozen watches, five fountain pens, 1,200 phials of anti-fever injections and other medicines for the release of the Italian Franciscan Priest Gratian Leonardi (25).—United Press.

U. S. MISSIONARIES GIVEN OPTION

Boston, Sept. 15.
The American Board of Foreign Missions to-day decided to permit missionaries in China to decide individually whether or not to take the State Department's advice to leave all China posts.
The Board's Commissioners urged missionaries to avoid unnecessary risks and to be "scrupulously neutral" and to place personal safety of themselves and Chinese associates above the protection of property.
Dr. Wynne Fairfield, China Secretary, said the board urged mothers and children to leave Fukien, Shansi and Hupei Provinces.—United Press.

GEN. WU TEH-CHEN PRAISES BEHAVIOUR OF CHINESE

Canton, Sept. 16.
Gen. Wu Teh-chen, Governor of Kwangtung and former Mayor of Greater Shanghai, while deploring the news of damage to the Civic Centre, he praised the behaviour of the Chinese people in Shanghai during the present crisis, fully endorsing the statement of the present Mayor, Mr. O. K. Yui, that "the enemy will not be there long."—Reuter.

CHINESE DIPLOMATS TO REMAIN IN JAPAN

Nanking, Sept. 20.
The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs officially denied to-day that the Chinese Government was contemplating the withdrawal of its diplomatic and consular missions from Japan.—Central News.

TAIYUAN SHAKEN BY THREE EARTHQUAKES

Taiyuan, Sept. 16.
Three earthquakes rocked Taiyuan successively between 5.20 and 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning. The resultant damage, if any, has not been ascertained.—Central News.

In China To-day

Mr. Hachiro Arita, a former Japanese Foreign Minister who is on a "tour" in North China, arrived in Tientsin from Peiping on Sept. 15, according to information received by diplomatic circles in Nanking.

Baron Guillaume, the first Belgian Ambassador to China, who has returned to Shanghai from Nanking where he presented his credentials to the National Government last week, will leave here shortly for Tientsin, says a report to the "Sin Wen Pao."

Dr. Lo Wen-kun and Mr. Hsu Chien, former Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Justice respectively, arrived in Nanking from Canton by way of Hankow on September 12, says a special dispatch to the China Times.

Dr. Hu Shih, the noted Chinese philosopher and educator who arrived in Hongkong on September 14, has left the Colony for the United States on board a clipper of the Pan-American Airways, states a dispatch to the "China Times." Dr. Hu's trip is connected with a special mission on behalf of the Chinese Government.

On orders from the Ministry of Finance, the four Government banks, the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China have opened 15 loan discount committees in Nanking, Hankow and Canton, says a dispatch to the Chinese press.

Cultural leaders like Madame Sun Yat-sen and Mrs. Tsai Yuan-pai, Hu Shih, Chang Po-ling, Herman C. Liu and Usung Ly have been contemplating the dispatch of unofficial missions to Europe and America to publicize Japanese outrages in China, states a report to the Chinese press. Dr. Li Shih-teng, a veteran member of the Kuomintang who is now in France, has telegraphed to his friends here to the effect that he is doing some public work in his private capacity.

General Li Lieh-chun, a former Governor of Kiangsi and veteran member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, who arrived in Nanking a few days ago following his recovery from a heart attack, received a visit on Sept. 15 from Generals Chen Ming-shu and Li Chien and Dr. Lo Wen-kun, all prominent leaders of the Southwest, states a special dispatch to the China Times. General Li will call on General Chiang Kai-shek in a day or two to seek instructions.

In response to a request made by the General Relief Association of local philanthropic bodies, the Ministry of Railways has agreed to free transportation of refugees back to their native districts, says a Chinese report. The number of war victims to be sent away and the train schedule may be settled between the Association and the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Administration, while other matters of procedure should be referred to the Ministry through the National Relief Commission.

Three Chinese journalists, Messrs. Hu Tien-chen, Pan Chung-lu and Cheng Shu-wo, who have escaped from Peiping, arrived in Nanking on September 11, says a dispatch to the "China Times." According to them, the route from Peiping to Tientsin was heavily guarded by Japanese plainclothes police, and they had to wait in the latter city for many days before they eluded Japanese detectives to board a steamer for Chefoo, whence for six days they travelled on foot to Weihsen near Tsinanfu.

Abbot Chao Kung, a former international spy and adventurer later turned Buddhist, arrived in Peiping from Tientsin recently says a special dispatch to the Lih Pao. The abbot, who is a familiar figure in local circles, recently published a book entitled "Dawn or Doom of Humanity."

On the purpose of handling import and export business in war time, the Szechuen Provincial Government has opened a trade bureau in Chungking, states a dispatch to the Sin Wen Pao. The provincial administration has also sent a representative to proceed to French Indo-China via Yunnan to investigate the trade and communications conditions there.

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pai, President of the Academia Sinica and vital founder of the Peking National University, whose mind has been grievously stricken by repeated Japanese outrages against cultural institutions in this country, has been ill for a few days, says a special report to the Chinese press. Dr. Tsai's condition, however, is not serious.

The Ta Kung Pao of Tientsin, which has suspended its operations after the Japanese military occupation of the port city, will resume publication in Hankow on September 18, the sixth anniversary of the Mukden incident, states a special dispatch to the Lih Pao. The editor of the journal, Mr. Chang Chi-luan, has arrived in Hankow.

Messrs. Sun Chih-ping and Sun Chih-chiang, sons of the President of the Legislative Yuan, Mr. Sun Fo, and Miss Hu Mu-lan, daughter of the late Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Mr. Hu Han-min, have organized a medical aid corps in Hongkong, says a report to the Chinese press. The corps will proceed to the front in a few days.

The Ningpo and Hangchow Y.M.C.A.'s are doing useful work among the refugees and wounded soldiers, says Mr. T. F. Wang, member of the Special Committee on Emergency Service. In Hangchow the "Y" is taking charge of a hospital for wounded soldiers, including the staffing of medical and nursing personnel, and are working in close co-operation with the local civic bodies.

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NEWS FROM JAPAN

CHINA'S LEAGUE APPEAL IS SCORNE

Japanese Army Spokesman is Not Impressed :
Gaimusho Sees Many Facts Distorted

Tokyo, Sept. 15. Describing the Chinese appeal to the League of Nations as "merely one of the usual Chinese moves," a Japanese Army spokesman yesterday scorned Nanking's statement to Geneva as nothing but a "concoction of falsehoods."

At the time of the Manchurian Incident, the spokesman pointed out, the world witnessed similar tactics by China, and coming at the present time, Nanking's move is not worthy of surprise or comment.

Chinese allegations that the Japanese forces, during the attack on Nanking, used poison gas, was flatly denied by the spokesman. The arrest of foreign missionaries at Peking was also disclaimed by the spokesman, as were the Chinese charges that the Japanese fired indiscriminately on non-combatants.

The Chinese, he continued, are merely attempting to shift the blame that should fall on themselves, upon the shoulders of the Japanese.

The spokesman concluded by reassuring that there was no need to feel concern over the Chinese appeal to the League.

Gaimusho Comments

An outspoken warning that the League of Nations should beware of the danger of inviting results contrary to its own expectations was voiced to-day by a Foreign Office spokesman in commenting on the Chinese Government's appeal to Geneva.

Pointing out that the Japanese Government is not concerned with the political proceedings of the League since she is not a member, the spokesman expressed the conviction that Sino-Japanese problems would be settled by direct negotiations between the two Powers.

The spokesman then warned the League not to interfere in the Sino-Japanese dispute "without recognizing the actual situation in East Asia."

After emphasizing that Japan is not concerned with the political activities of the League, the spokesman said, "As we have not yet received the complete texts of the Chinese statement and appeal to the League of Nations, we wish to refrain from expressing any definite opinions."

Distortion of Facts

He continued, "But even those parts of the texts already known to us show considerable distortion of facts. 'Chinese distortion of facts may be seen for instance, in the following cases,' the spokesman declared.

"The Chinese claim that the Japanese attacked non-combatants, but the Japanese forces never carried on hostilities with non-combatants as objectives."

"It was the Chinese forces themselves," the spokesman asserted, "that ordered all foreigners except Japanese residents in the Hongkong district of Shanghai to leave that area, and then attacked Japanese non-combatants living there."

"The bombing of the French Concession and the International Settlement in Shanghai by which many non-combatants were killed or wounded, was perpetrated by the Chinese as all remember."

"No consideration," the spokesman continued, "was given by the Chinese army to educational or cultural establishments."

"Chinese forces occupy those establishments as bases of hostilities. When this is done, those establishments certainly lose their neutral nature according to international law. 'The objectives of Japanese attacks are always combatants and military establishments.'"

Unification Desired

Continuing, the spokesman asserted, "The Chinese allege that Japan is destroying the political structure of China and interfering with her national unification, but such charges are far from the intentions of Japan which is desirous of China's unification, which is the real prerequisite to the establishment of a world peace structure."

"That unification," he added, "must be brought about in a sound way."

The spokesman then asserted, "The policy of the Japanese Government vis-a-vis the present China affair, aims at bringing about China's reconsideration and abandonment of China's mistaken policy of anti-Japanism."

"Japan," he continued, "also desires a fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations."

Local Settlement

"The Japanese Government, in accordance with a policy of local settlement and non-aggression, did everything to arrive at a speedy settlement but the Nanking Government showed no sincerity."

"On the contrary, the Nanking Government moved northward Central Government troops, division after division, as a challenge to Japan while at Hankow and other points in the Yangtze valley, Japanese nationals engaged in peaceful business were menaced by Nanking's vicious anti-Japanese propaganda."

"That Japan has taken action to compel such a Government to reconsider its policy is certainly justified from the standpoint of justice and humanity, as well as self-defense."

In closing, the spokesman said, "I am convinced that for the solution of their own problems, both China and Japan will finally succeed in finding a means suited to the realities of the situation."—Domei.

Japan's Point of View

Geneva, Sept. 16.

Japanese observers yesterday evening handed to seven delegations to the League, Japan's version of the origin of the Sino-Japanese conflict, in reply to Dr. Wellington Koo's speech yesterday morning.

The Japanese Note, authoritative circles declare, includes the text of the speech made by Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, to the Diet on September 5, and ended with the declaration that, "China's provocative action compelled Japan to take adequate measures for safeguarding the interests of her nationals in China."—Havas.

REPLY ON ENVOY'S WOUNDING

Tokyo Completes Inquiry Into Occurrence

Tokyo, Sept. 13.

"The Japanese naval authorities have completed their investigation of the attack on Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, on a highway between Nanking and Shanghai on August 26, Domei learned to-day from authoritative sources.

Joint meetings, convoked to consider Japan's final reply to the British note on the subject, are now in progress between the officials of the Admiralty and the Gaimusho.

The reply, Domei was informed by a high Gaimusho official, will be made in the "very near future."

As a result of their investigations, the official added, the Japanese naval authorities had found a case resembling the attack on Sir Hugh.

"It is not known definitely, however, whether the two cases are the same one," he said.—Domei.

JAPANESE ALLEGE GAS USED BY CHINESE

Shells and Bombs Examined in Shanghai

Tokyo, Sept. 20.

Japanese Army officials have analyzed Chinese shells and bombs and have learned, beyond question, that they contain poison gas, according to a Domei report from Shanghai. The scientific name of the gas was not revealed, but it was described as being nauseating and highly irritating to the lungs and eyes.—United Press.

PRINCE SAIONJI BETTER AFTER ILLNESS

Tokyo, Sept. 19.

It was to-day reported that the Shizuoka physicians announced that the condition of Prince Kimmochi Saionji, the last of the Genro, was excellent. They did not expect a return of yesterday's symptoms.—United Press.

PRINCE CHICHIBU RETURNS

London, Sept. 18.

Prince Chichibu left London to-day for Southampton where he will embark on the Empress of Britain for Japan.—Reuter.



NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

Sir Robert Craigie, the new British Ambassador to Japan, (left) is seen with Mr. J. L. Dodds, Chargé d'Affaires. Sir Robert presented his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan last week.

JAPAN'S FINANCES DISCUSSED

A Big Task with the Odds Against Her

London, Sept. 17.

Discussing Japan's finances and her war effort, the "Financial Times" points out that, though Japan's previous adventures, coupled with enormous outlays on the army, navy and airforce, have seriously weakened her financial structure, it would be premature to conclude that an early breakdown is threatened.

Referring to the yen, the journal says that its stability is misleading and Japan's increasingly adverse trade balance, aggravated by the war, has brought the possibility of devaluation to the fore again.

The "Financial Times" describes Japan's budgetary finances as "parlous," declaring that, with the capital market strained to the utmost to meet peace-time demands, it is hard to see how the necessary loans can be floated without severe re-ignition.

Japan's war enthusiasm, the "Financial Times" proceeds, is certainly the result of a greater degree of national cohesion in the fact that she is strong on all points except fiscal and financial.

Race Against Time

The war, the journal asserts, is, therefore, a race against time, for the war chest is far from being inexhaustible, and there is a limit to purely inflationary methods of finance. All the time Japan is highly vulnerable on the international front.

Complete boycott by the United States and the British Empire would leave Japan able to feed herself, but her supplies of raw material would soon run desperately short, the "Financial Times" points out. Furthermore, there is always the threat of Russian intervention which, while not likely to materialize just yet in view of the disturbed state of Europe, could hardly fail to be decisive.

In conclusion, the journal states that Japan has taken on a big task with the odds against her, but easy prophecies should be avoided as more than once recently it has been demonstrated how quickly compact national effort can meet with success.—Reuter.

DAVAO JAPANESE DONATE FUNDS FOR WAR

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

The Ministry of War announced to-day that the Japanese Residents' Association of Davao, had donated through the Japanese Consulate at Davao, the sum of 39,111 pesos, to add to funds previously donated for the purchase of war planes.—Domei.

The Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Kono, has accepted the presidency of the Foundation for the Promotion of Science and Industrial Research, in compliance with a request made by Dr. Joji Sakurai, chairman of the board of directors of the Foundation.

SHIPS' TRANSFERS NOT RECOGNIZED

Warning Against Registration by Third Party

Tokyo, Sept. 18.

The Japanese Government will not recognize the transfer of Chinese vessels to third countries providing that such registration was made subsequent to the announcement of the Third Fleet regarding ocean traffic restrictions along the China coast. Exception will be made, however, where transfers have been made with the full accord of both countries and have been fully carried out. This announcement was made by the Foreign Office to-day.

Subsequently, however, in the event of doubt whether the vessels possess satisfactory qualifications regarding transfers, the Japanese may "take necessary steps for verification—like inspection and detention." This action, the Foreign Office statement claimed, would be taken to terminate the Sino-Japanese hostilities more speedily. A Foreign Office spokesman explained to the press that detention and inspection of ships would be conducted "with the greatest caution."—United Press.

Recognition Will be Easy

Tokyo, Sept. 19.

The Foreign Office spokesman to-day said that the Chinese had already transferred some vessels in an effort to avoid enforcement of the Japanese blockade.

China possesses few sizeable commercial vessels, the spokesman declared, adding that he believed the Japanese naval officials could easily identify them.

A long list of reported abuses of foreign flags by the Chinese was published to-day. The report claimed the Chinese frequently used British flags and occasionally used others, including Japanese.—United Press.

JAPANESE ARMY COMMAND APPOINTMENTS

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

The Japanese War Office to-day announced the appointment of the former War Minister, Gen. Hisaichi Terauchi, to supreme command of the Japanese forces in North China. Gen. Iwane Matsui, already commanding in the Shanghai area, was named supreme commander of Japanese troops in that area.—United Press.

JAPANESE PRINCES TO BE TOLD OF WAR

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

The part being played by Japanese warships and naval aircraft in the current hostilities in China, will be the subject of a talk to be given by Capt. Shigeru Hukutome, retired, to Princes and Princesses of the Blood on September 25 at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace, Domei learned on good authority. Capt. Hukutome was formerly chief of the first section of the first department of the naval general staff.—Domei.

AIR PAGEANT OVER TOKYO

Tokyo, Sept. 19.

A grand air pageant, with the participation of 100 naval planes, will be staged over the Capital next Sunday. The day will coincide with the conclusion of four-day air defence exercises in the Kwantu district, centering on the Capital.—Domei.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

Wednesday, Sept. 15

CHINESE CONSOLIDATE NEW FRONT

Heavy Japanese Bombing Throughout Day Feature of Change in Position

Shanghai, Sept. 15. JAPANESE aeroplanes continued to bomb the Chinese heavily throughout yesterday, in an attempt to make their withdrawal to the new lines a general retreat. According to Chinese spokesmen, however, the attempt was unsuccessful, and the Chinese have managed to consolidate their new positions, while the Japanese have been kept busy cleaning up the ground they have taken over as a result of the Chinese withdrawal.

Neither side made gains of importance yesterday. The district between the Civic Centre and the Woosung Military Road was burning over wide areas and Japanese parties were noted trying to clean up the Chinese troops still remaining in that sector. Bombs were also rained on parts of Chapel and on the North Station. Towards the end of the day Japanese warships opened up with quick-firers and machine-guns on Chinese snipers in Pootung Point, who fired on a Japanese transport as she was swinging in the Garden Bridge bend. No damage appeared to have been done.

Chinese military concentrations in Kiangwan were subjected to a heavy bombardment by Japanese Landing Party batteries yesterday morning, a spokesman for the Japanese Fleet announced yesterday afternoon.

The statement also revealed that a unit commanded by Lieut.-Comm. Chiyoko Okano belonging to the Furuta detachment, occupied the Yuehung Middle School at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The unit, the announcement added, is still advancing toward Kiangwan.

The Landing Party detachment's advance, the communiqué said, is being aided by Japanese naval aircraft.

Bluejackets of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Force yesterday subjected Chinese positions and supply and communication lines to a bitter bombardment, according to a Japanese naval spokesman.

Japanese tanks, he revealed, attacked Puh Tan University and the Tien Lo Su, a temple north of Kiangwan, to "create confusion in the Chinese lines." Its objective achieved, the tank unit withdrew behind the Japanese positions.

Army units, meanwhile, advanced to within 500-600 metres of the Chinese lines in Lihung, in preparation for a determined drive on the village, an Army spokesman revealed.

Chinese Communiqué

Throughout yesterday no fighting of importance took place, according to a Chinese military spokesman. Shelling around the International Race Course and near Yinghsiang-kiang village occurred. The Japanese were reported to be busily digging in the Civic Centre area and no big offensive is expected to be launched by them until the completion of their defensive works.

Japanese warships shelled Pootung in the morning and at 5.15 p.m. yesterday. Damage done, if any, could not be ascertained. The commander of the Chinese troops in Pootung, in a communiqué to the military spokesman, announced that because of the failure of the Japanese to achieve any military gain despite their continuous and heavy bombardment. All machine-gun and battery emplacements remain intact.

In connection with the Chinese withdrawal to the first line of defence, the spokesman said that some troops still remained in their original positions. Although no reason was given for this, it is generally believed that they are being maintained in order to prevent Japanese pressure, at the same time allowing further consolidation of the new positions. However, it is expected that the Chinese will relinquish such points as do not conform with the new battle line when considered suitable.

Present Positions

Hsinchen, midway between Yuepu and Lotien, is one of the original points still held by the Chinese. According to the spokesman, an abortive attack from the north of this area was launched by the Japanese on Monday, while their heavy guns pounded away day and night without effect.

From Hsinchen, the spokesman said, the present Chinese line runs almost directly southward to Yung-an-chiao, about midway between Yanghang and Lihung. For a distance of about 2,000 metres north and south of Yung-an-chiao, the Japanese forces attacked in great force throughout Monday but since Monday night Chinese troops have definitely established their line on this front, according to the spokesman. The hand-to-hand fighting was so fierce that "big swords" were used by the Chinese soldiers with good effect, and the line, previous to

its occupation by the Chinese, changed hands no less than ten times.

North of Kiangwan, the spokesman said, the Chinese troops fought the Japanese to a stand-still at a point 2,000 metres north of Miaohang, from which point the line runs almost due east until it rests on the Shanghai-Woosung railway north of Kaoshin-miao. Here the Japanese from Woosung once reached the vicinity of the Sikinchiao Golf Course but were driven back to the Woosung-Shanghai highway. Japanese troops from the Civic Centre crossed the Woosung-Shanghai highway and attempted to reach the International Recreation Club Race Course, but were stopped by Chinese troops on a line also fruitless, the spokesman said.

Other Abortive Attacks

About 300 Japanese infantrymen, an equal number of cavalry with 23 tanks and armoured cars were seen advancing southward along the Woosung-Shanghai highway, toward the Hsiangyang Road region, evidently with a view to threatening the Chinese position west of the Far East—also fruitless, the spokesman said. They were intercepted by a Chinese force advancing from the south along Huangling Road.

Japanese attempts to attack from their line in Chapel on Monday were also fruitless, the spokesman said. In reply to a question regarding the Chinese positions to the north and

Mr. R. G. Howe Safe in Nanking

Mr. R. G. Howe, the British Chargé d'Affaires, arrived in Nanking this afternoon at 4 o'clock after an uneventful journey by motor car from Shanghai. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Lovat-Fraser, the British Military Attaché, and Mr. E. H. Hall-Patch, the British commercial adviser. They will remain in Nanking for the present.—Reuter.

North-east of Yangtzepoo, the spokesman agreed that they would be relinquished by the Chinese eventually to conform with their new line when they see fit. Lihung, he said, remains in Chinese hands.

Japanese aeroplanes were active throughout the day over Pootung, Chapel, and the battle area.

Wide Strip Occupied

Japanese forces yesterday were in occupation of a wide strip of Chinese soil extending from Lihung on the banks of the Yangtze to Shanghai. The widest zone under Japanese occupation was 15 kilometres in depth, this being from Paoshan to the vicinity of Kiangwan village.

Following closely on their success of Monday, Japanese troops took up positions 1,000 metres east of Kiangwan village on the Shanghai-Woosung highway.

To the north of the village, Japanese positions were built at a point 2,000 metres from Kiangwan, on the Shanghai-Woosung Railway.

Japanese troops advancing inland from Woosung, south of Woosung creek, were within 3,000 metres of Lotien, threatening the rear of the Chinese forces in that sector, a Japanese military spokesman said yesterday.

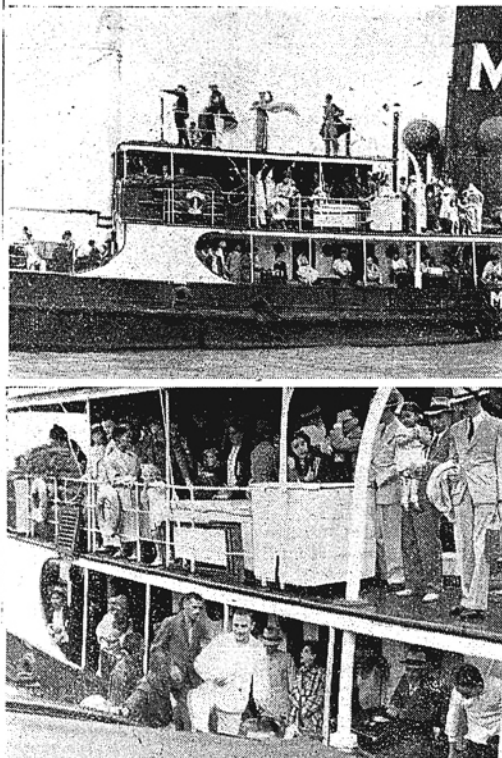
Japanese forces, the spokesman said, were also continuing their advance on Lihung, on the Shanghai-Lihung motor road.

Fighting Near Race Course

Severe fighting was still raging yesterday morning on a sector between the Civic Centre and the Inter-

AS SHANGHAIERS CONTINUE TO EVACUATE

N.C.H. Photos—



Again on September 14 between 7 and 8 a.m. the Customs Jetty was the scene of bustling evacuation when some 720 local people boarded a fleet of tugs to be carried down the river to the Canton Kiangwan which sailed that night for Hongkong and Italy. The bridges of the tugs were thoroughly sandbagged as may be seen in the above pictures.

national Race Course. The Japanese troops are now in occupation of the golf course near the Kaoshin-miao railway station along the Shanghai-Woosung line, says a Chinese communiqué.

Sporadic shelling by Japanese naval guns on Chinese positions in Pootung was being carried on for the greater part of the morning, while Japanese planes were busy reconnoitering over Pootung, Chapel and Kiangwan.

Chinese Stand Claimed

Making effective use of their machine-guns and hand grenades Chinese troops after their strategic withdrawal from the Kiangwan Civic Centre and Yinghsiangkong yesterday, were yesterday afternoon successfully holding a line east of the Shanghai-Woosung Railway between Kaoshin-miao depot in the north and the International Race Course in the south.

The Japanese forces who tried to pierce the new Chinese line after their occupation of the Civic Centre on Monday afternoon, have been checkmated near Loehach, west of the municipal athletic ground, and the Golf Course, despite numerous attempts on Monday night and yesterday morning.

To the south of this new sector, Chinese units retreating from Yinghsiangkong have entrenched themselves on Huang Hsing Road, one of the roads leading into the Civic Centre from the Yangtzepoo district, while Chinese positions in the northern section of the International Settlement remain intact.

Japanese detachments who set out on their so-called "mopping-up" operations from Yinghsiangkong on Monday night did not go far afield before they were driven back by spirited Chinese rifle and machine-gun fire, which was kept up until early yesterday morning.

No change has been reported in Chinese positions surrounding the Japanese Naval Landing Party barracks on Kiangwan Road. Early yesterday morning there was heavy shelling from Chinese gun positions at the barracks and the vicinity of the Japanese school on North Szechuen Road, the Chinese communiqué stated.

From the North Station to the much-fought-at Elght Character Bridge and the Ai Kuo Girls' School north of the Japanese barracks, Chinese troops remain alert behind their defence works.

Over in Pootung Chinese troops are continuing their vigilance ready to frustrate any new attempts to land Japanese forces there, the communiqué said. Chinese guns there chose to remain silent yesterday morning in face of occasional shelling by Japanese naval guns in the Whangpoo River.

GAS EXPLOSION FIRE FEAR UNWARRANTED

Fire Brigade Chief Issues Reassuring Statement

Shanghai, Sept. 15. Resumption of the gas supply for the Settlement gave rise to some uneasiness, more particularly among the Chinese community, as to possible danger from explosion and fire from aerial bombs or shells exploding on the gasometers or gas mains.

This question has been carefully investigated by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and a report has been received by the Council showing that the danger from explosion is extremely remote while the chances of a fire and explosion are considered to be 99 per cent. against.

Captain Dyson, Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, in his report mentions that one fear expressed, that, "if a gas main be hit by a stray missile and should an explosion result, fire will break out all over the Settlement and the several million of residents will have no escape," has obviously been made by a person entirely ignorant of actual facts and conditions.

Gas Works Are Foolproof

In substantiation of his considered opinion that the danger of explosion is extremely remote and the chances of a fire and explosion are 99 per cent. against, Captain Dyson states that the gas supply works, which are in the Yangtzepoo District, are the most up-to-date and foolproof that can be found, probably anywhere in the world.

The main gasometers are—two in Yangtzepoo (only one of which, it is understood, is in use) and two at Yu Ya Ching Road. They are of the telescopic water seal type and possibilities of an explosion at the gasometers are extremely remote. The modern rigid type of gasometer has been the cause of a few serious explosions but as this type is not found in Shanghai this point can be ruled entirely out of the possibilities.

The gas mains, (with the exception of the feeder mains which are 14 inches) vary in diameter from 12 inches. The larger size is used under some of the bigger thoroughfares. Shells which have fallen on roads in the Central and Western Districts have so far been of small calibre and have barely pierced the asphalt surface of the roads. The only exceptions have been the air bombs, notably that at Yu Ya Ching and Avenue Edward VII Roads corner. Here the roadway was pierced over the former (now culverted) Yang Kiang Pang and Defence Creeks, and the road bed here could be considered as not quite normal owing to the presence of the culverted creek underneath the surface, weakening resistance to the force of the explosion.

Gas Mains Protected

The gas mains in Shanghai are buried at a minimum depth of three feet, though more often they are much deeper. The chances of any gas main being broken by a shell or bomb are extremely small as, in addition to the above reason, the space occupied by gas mains in relation to the Settlement in general is almost infinitesimal.

In conclusion, Captain Dyson definitely states that the likelihood of a few stray missiles causing a serious gas explosion is practically nil. If an intensive bombardment with heavy guns of the howitzer type occurred (considered to be a most unlikely circumstance) a gas main might be pierced and the leaking gas become ignited; in such circumstances, it is considered almost certain that the Gas Company would close down the system, to prevent financial loss as well as to take precautions. It may be mentioned that coal gas is in greater use in Great Britain than in Shanghai and during the Great War, while air raids were in progress in various parts of the country including London, there is no record of instances where the whole of the underground lighting supply service was closed down.

Captain Dyson quotes Dr. Von Schwartz, the great German authority on fire and explosion risks, as stating "Even the storage of many hundred thousand cubic feet of gas is free from danger. Should the gas in the gasometers be set alight, it burns away quietly owing to lack of the oxygen necessary to produce an explosion."

3,000 MORE REFUGEES LEAVE SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Sept. 15. Approximately 1,800 refugees left Shanghai by train for places along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo lines on September 15. 1,000 refugees from the Kyung Lu Yangtze Wharf, French Bund, for Canton by the ss. Kiangchow at noon on September 15.

ADMIRATION FOR CHINESE TROOPS

Withdrawal Sympathized with in Britain

London, Sept. 14. The Chinese withdrawal in the Shanghai area is greeted everywhere with sympathy, coupled with admiration for "a magnificent five-week resistance against the overwhelming weight of Japanese metal."

An indication of the popular interest is the prominence given to news from China by the popular press, with highly-coloured word pictures from special correspondents, which nevertheless are calculated to increase respect for the gallantry of the Chinese troops.—Reuter.

Canteen Boy Gives His Life to Country

Shanghai, Sept. 15. He was the No. 2 canteen boy at Yangtzepoo Police Station and, although he was almost 18, he was known, because of his diminutive size, as "Siau Ningpo," "Little Ningpo."

When the hostilities started, he had already done some training, at the end of long working-hours, as a citizen soldier. On Friday, August 13, he joined the regular Chinese forces after having politely bidden the foreign policemen at the Station farewell. All the foreigners, in turn, wished him good luck and expressed the hope that he would be back with them. With a courageous little bow he left the canteen and walked off to join his company.

Yesterday information was received that "Siau Ningpo" had died in the Kiangwan sector after both his legs had been severed by a shell.

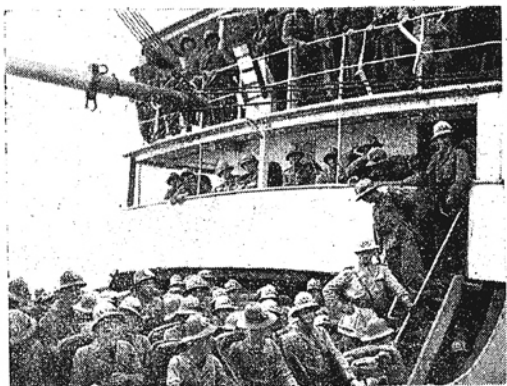
INTELLECTUALS TO TOUR EUROPE

Shanghai, Sept. 15. Plans are being made by Chinese educational and cultural leaders here to tour Europe and America to expose Japanese aggression and atrocities in China.

Among those expected to participate in the tour will be Dr. J. Usung Ly, president of the Chiao-tung University, Dr. Herman C. H. Liu, president of the University of Shanghai, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pai, president of the Academia Sinica, and Dr. Hu Shih, dean of the College of Arts and Letters of the National Peking University, Peking.

ITALIAN GRENADIERS ARRIVE TO INCREASE GARRISON

N.C.H. Photos



Italy's Grenadiers of Savoy, direct from Addis Ababa, 800 strong, arrived in Shanghai on Sept. 14 by the Conte Biancamano and immediately proceeded to their billets in Kiaochow Road. The men are seen disembarking at the Customs jetty and boarding motor buses. In the lower left, the central figure is Lieut.-Col. Andreini, their commander.

GRENADIERS OF SAVOY ARRIVE

Crack Italian Troops from Addis Ababa Impress Custom's Jetty Crowd

Shanghai, Sept. 15. Italy's crack Grenadiers of Savoy, 800 strong, looking fit and ready for action, landed in Shanghai yesterday from the tenders which brought them up the river from the ss. Conte Biancamano. Fresh from conquest in Abyssinia, Signor Mussolini's pride evoked favourable comment from the crowd on the Customs Jetty by going smartly into formation on the Bund preparatory to boarding a long line of buses waiting to convey the battalion to billets in Kiaochow Road.

Shanghai was doubly served by the big Italian liner which, in addition to bringing reinforcements for the steadily growing garrison, carried away some 720 passengers from this city when she sailed last night from her anchorage outside Woosung for Hongkong, Singapore, and Italy.

Towering 6 ft. 4 in. in height and uncommonly broad-shouldered, Lieut.-Col. Andreini, was as imposing in manner as in appearance while giving curt orders to his swarthy sun-tanned command. He and his subordinate officers wore uniforms of khaki which contrasted definitely with the greenish-khaki of the non-commissioned officers and men.

The entry of Shanghai's newest battalion was not without incident, but all was quiet until the final stage of their journey. The Woosung area was as peaceful as a mill pond and nothing disturbed the quiet of the tender-trip up the Whangpoo until the Customs Jetty was in sight.

Suddenly, as the second of the two tenders acting as transports was rounding Pootung Point, rifle fire from Pootung Point and the loud answer of Japanese naval guns gave the incoming reinforcements proof positive of war's proximity. Their first taste of the Shanghai war was further flavoured by the drawn out roar of Japanese planes diving over the northern area and the following explosions of bombs.

Although bullets whistled through the air, the little transports Alexandria and Macquardie rounded the bend intact and, lying low in the water under their load of infantry and equipment, drew alongside the crowded Customs Jetty.

Military and diplomatic officials of many countries were on the jetty to greet the newcomers. A battery of newspaper cameras clicked as official welcomes were demonstratively given.

March Ashore

In small units the Italian infantrymen disembarked and boarded buses.

Spectators remarked upon the very heavy kits in which hob-nailed boots were most prominent, and upon the interesting camouflage design on the canvas-like material of the kits. All the straps of the rifle appeared to be newly made, indicating that the rifles too might be a new issue. The men's uniforms consisted of baggy trousers tucked into the tops of half-length leath boots, khaki tunics and shirts, and black ties. All were red-and-blue epaulettes and their caps "10" on the emblem of the figure. Each man had a big pair of sunglasses on his topee.

Gay spirits were evidenced by the Grenadiers when they were massed in the forward section of the Conte Biancamano yesterday morning. While watching the first tenders leave the ship for Shanghai, they waved effusive farewells to the departing passengers and broke out in lusty song, repeatedly.

Necks Twisted to See

On the other hand, while in formation, the Grenadiers did not so much as whisper to each other even while standing at ease. They twisted their necks at times on the Bund to see where the shooting was going on and to watch the Japanese bombers in action; but the general impression given spectators was of rigorous discipline.

No striking changes during the last few days along the Whangpoo River or in the Woosung area were observed by a "North China Daily News" reporter who went down with the evacuees and returned with the troops. Japanese troops, horses, supplies, cars, etc., were seen moving leisurely along the western bank. None of the men was wearing tin helmets.

Japanese ships lined the horizon and dotted the foreground beyond the Woosung breakwaters. Cruisers, destroyers, and transports were there in large numbers and moving up and down the Yangtze a good deal.

REFUGEES NEED FLOORBOARDS

Chinese Women Combining Pleasure with Charity

Shanghai, Sept. 15. The compact makeshift encampment sheltering a full complement of 2,300 refugees in the Aurora University campus bore Monday night's down-pour remarkably well. The plaid matting roofs proved watertight. Only near the doorways the beating rain and the steps of those coming in from the damp had caused big patches of slush on the grass and mud ground foundation. In the more low-lying parts of the ground the dampness showed heavily in the huts and the refugees had built up their matting beds on what they could find in the way of stray wood and odd boughs.

The sisters in charge of the camp issued a general request yesterday for timber in any form so that all

Geneva Anxious at Local Russians' Plight

Geneva, Sept. 14. The position of Russian refugees in China is giving the Nansen Office here much concern, as the number in Shanghai alone is estimated to be between 15,000 and 20,000. The Office is watching the situation closely and will evacuate the refugees if circumstances permit.—Reuter.

The sheds could be floored. They remarked that for the main, the health of the camp was excellent and the refugees themselves bore out that contention. They said that a few cases of cholera in its mildest form had been detected, and that the present crowding of the isolation hospitals was causing them some anxiety.

Adding Medical Adjuncts

Yesterday workmen were in the full swing of erecting two more big sheds at the camp, one for a dispensary and the other to be used as a pharmacy. When a considerable quantity of milk arrived the sisters explained that it was being given to mothers and under-nourished children.

A number of better-class Chinese women were inspecting the camp and showing considerable interest in the welfare of the inmates. Smilingly, one of the visitors declared that welfare work had superseded the eternal mahjong parties of peace times. She

RITZ THEATRE AGAIN ATTRACTS LOOTERS

Lenses and Other Valuable Equipment Taken

Shanghai, Sept. 15. The Ritz Theatre, a British-owned cinema in Haining Road, was looted a second time, it was revealed yesterday. The establishment was entered from the rear by persons who smashed the padlocks and chains which had been placed there since the first looting over two weeks ago.

The culprits went through the theatre carefully and removed all the valuable small objects remaining, including projection machine lenses, electric flash-lights, an electric boiler and other equipment.

It is believed the second looting occurred between last Friday and Monday. The persons responsible escaped through the alleyway in the rear, by which they had approached the place. All the front locks were intact.

The theatre is operated by the Shanghai Cinemas, Ltd.

TEAR GAS USED TO EJECT WORKERS

Shanghai, Sept. 15. Tear gas bombs were used by members of the Reserve Unit yesterday morning to deal with a crowd of casual labourers employed by the Foo Fong Mill, who shut themselves in the drying room attached to the mill and refused to leave following the rejection of their demands for a ten months' bonus.

The labourers, brought in from Chinese territory, became recalcitrant when their demands were refused, and were not satisfied with being granted a full month's pay for but 13 days' work. Police from Pootung Road Station, the Reserve Unit, and members of the Russian Regiment were rushed to the mill and after three tear gas bombs had been used on the strikers, they hurriedly retreated.

added that mahjong and cards were still played by very many women but for a charitable purpose. At big parties in the former times, she explained, a percentage of the winnings and specified table money was collected for distribution to the house boys, chauffeurs and other retainers, and that now that money and big contributions from winnings were being given to the various charitable organizations. Very big sums of money were being collected in that way.

NINE FOREIGN CHOLERA VICTIMS

Total of 292 Proved Cases in Both Foreign Areas

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

An improvement in the cholera situation in the foreign areas is expected now that the middle of September is here, although it is still impossible to say whether the daily number of cholera cases will be on the increase or otherwise in the immediate future. This view was expressed by a Settlement health official yesterday when questioned about the epidemic in the city.

Reports kept by the health department of the two foreign areas show that, up to September 13, there had been 292 proved cholera cases, 172 of the number being in the Settlement and 120 in the Concession, although the total number of suspected cases was considerably larger. The reports of the S.M.C. health department cover the period from the beginning of the hostilities till September 13, while those of the F.M.C. health department, from August 28 till September 13.

Of the proved cases, there were 13 deaths, all Chinese, in the Settlement, and 38 deaths, including five foreigners, in the Concession, up to September 13. The foreign victims were four Russians and one Czechoslovakian, all of the poorer class. An American formerly residing in Route Vallon, French Concession, has also contracted the disease, but he was getting better at a hospital in the Concession, according to the French health authorities who added that, up to September 13, a total of nine foreigners in the Concession had contracted cholera, including those who had died.

Every effort is being made by the health authorities of the two foreign areas to control the epidemic and, in order to attain this object, large-scale inoculations are being carried out, particularly at the various refugee camps, from where the majority of the cases have been reported.

The worst year in Shanghai's cholera history was 1932, when more than 1,000 proved cases were handled, records kept by the S.M.C. Health Department disclosed.

Inoculation Arrangements

Announcement is made by the Shanghai Municipal Council that free inoculation against cholera for those who cannot attend their own doctors is available as follows:—

For Foreigners (Sundays excepted) during office hours at Room 120, Administration Building, 223 Hankow Road.

For Chinese (Additional Station). Daily from 2-4.30 p.m. at the French Health Office, 340 Hankow Road. The additional station for Chinese is opened chiefly for the benefit of workers in the Central District; the inoculation vans will operate as usual throughout the Settlement.

Employers of mass labour requiring inoculation services should either telephone 12410 (Extension No. 23) or write to the Public Health Department giving full information concerning their requirements.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES PLAN RELIEF

Civic Association Asks Registration of Jobless

Shanghai, Sept. 15. The Civic Association of Shanghai has written to the local Kuomintang headquarters and the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Greater Shanghai Municipality, asking them to open registration for the thousands of labourers rendered jobless by the closure of factories in the war zone following the outbreak of hostilities, states a report to the Ta Kung Pao.

At the same time, it is reported, reversed the policy of the Japanese cotton yarn factories in and around Shanghai have also approached local Party and administrative authorities for relief.

As a result of these representations, the city Tangu and the Bureau of Social Affairs, it is learnt, have appointed delegates to attend to the matter. Measures to be taken by these authorities to solve the increasingly acute labour situation in Shanghai are understood to include registration for the immediate relief and early repatriation of the workers to their native districts.

Meanwhile, the army of jobless labourers has been swollen by the closure of practically all the silk filature plants in Chapei, Hongkew, and Nansu. The last remaining establishment, the East Silk Yarn Factory, owned by British interests, which is located at North Chengtu Road in the Settlement, also stopped operations a few days ago, following a hit by a stray shell.

IMPOSSIBLE RESTORE D.C. LIFTS YET

Power Co. Make Numerous Attempts Unsuccessfully

Shanghai, Sept. 15. "That the recent complaints in the 'Press' regarding the failure to restore the D. C. Lift Service, were made without full knowledge of the facts and therefore unjustifiable, is shown by the following statement from the Shanghai Power Company. "The Company has made several attempts to restore D. C. lift service but without success. This service is supplied from the Fearon Road sub-station where the relative equipment for converting A. C. to D. C. is situated."

The sub-station is situated in the centre of the Hongkew district on a line between the Japanese Naval Landing barracks and the Japanese Consulate, with the result that it is exposed to shell fire both from the Pootung side and the North Station area.

From the beginning of hostilities until August 17, the attendants were on duty, at which time they had to

Pope Assists Missions In Shanghai

Rome, Sept. 13.

The Pope has given a sum of money, the amount of which is unknown but is stated to be considerable, for the assistance of Catholic missionaries in Shanghai. The Vatican has also sent money to assist missionaries who are working in Peiping on behalf of Chinese refugees.—Teut.

be evacuated in S.V.C. armoured cars. From August 17 to 31, it was impossible for our men to stay in the area. On August 31 they returned to the sub-station and service was restored for a few hours but again they had to retire.

Attempts Again Fail

On September 3, another attempt was made to restore lift service, but had to be abandoned in a few hours, on account of shell fire. On September 11, an attempt was again made and lift service was restored until Sunday, September 12, when shells fell in the compound and vicinity, blowing up the D.C. lift circuits in the street. One shell made a direct hit on the sub-station building, causing damage to the building and equipment, which made it necessary to evacuate the attendants.

Under these conditions, the Company is not prepared to subject its employees to the hazards involved and will not attempt to restore D. C. lift service until shelling in the sub-station area ceases.

CHINA DENIES USE OF CHOLERA BACTERIA

Paris, Sept. 14.

A communique published by the Chinese Embassy here yesterday emphatically denied the reports that China is resorting to a bacteriological war because twenty cases of cholera broke out among the Japanese troops round Shanghai. The communique adds that cholera appears in China at this time practically every year and that 130 cases of the disease have broken out in the Chinese refugee camps in Shanghai, while isolated cases have been found in Hongkong and Nanking.—Havas.

RICE BOATS DISCHARGE THEIR CARGO

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

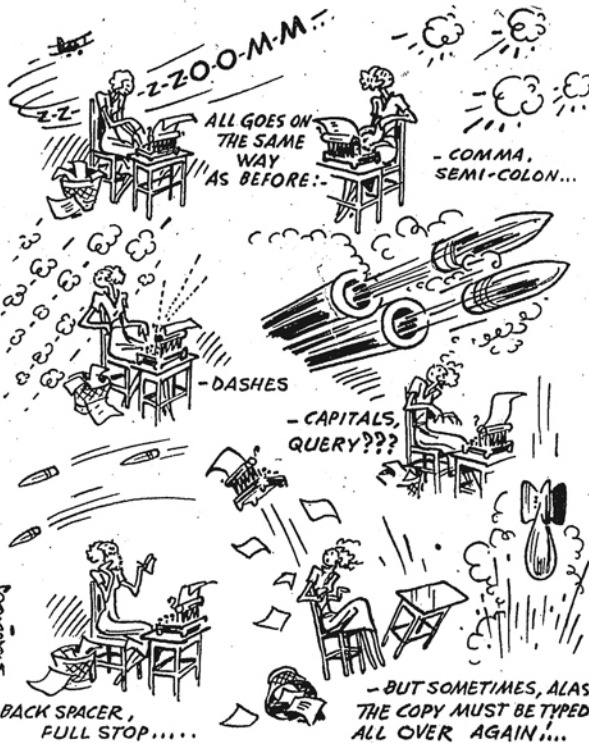
The rice boats now berthed at jetties in the Louza District, amounting to 34, are now discharging their cargoes, totalling 4,200 piculs. The rice is being transported to shops in the Settlement and the French Concession. 850 boats are unloaded on Saturday. The Bar and Snack counter were opened a few days ago. The Cathay Hotel and Restaurant also announce that they will re-open on Saturday.

NANKING-HANKOW AIR SERVICE WORKING

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

A daily air service between Nanking and Hankow by C.N.A.C. planes is now being maintained with only stop-over, that is at Kiukiang, according to information from the Post Office.

The repairs to the Palace Hotel, which was bombed on "Black Saturday," are so far advanced, that the hotel part will be opened for guests on Saturday. The Bar and Snack counter were opened a few days ago. The Cathay Hotel and Restaurant also announce that they will re-open on Saturday.



OUR BRAVE WOMEN-TYPISTS

BY SAPAJOU

Thursday, Sept. 16

SEVERE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN KIANGWAN

Japanese Claim Advances at Several Points: Loss of Lotien Admitted by Chinese

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

SEVERE fighting was reported by the Japanese Army last night to be in progress in the Kiangwan sector and east of Lichiat sai, on the north bank of Woosung Creek. Japanese forces, an Army communique said, were slowly advancing from the Yuephu-Yanghang area southward and from Woosung in a south-westerly direction.

Chinese positions at Liuchiahang and Kuchiatsai were again bombarded by Japanese artillery.

The Kawamata detachment, the communique claimed, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon captured "important" Chinese defence works at the Yangchia bridge, near Luchichang, and continued its advance.

Other Chinese positions in the vicinity of North Fanching, north-west of Yanghang, were taken, according to the communique, by the Kakuchi detachment, which started its drive from Wangtsaoan, later turning to Miaotun.

The Ishi detachment, the communique said, continued its advance along the north bank of the Woosung Creek, and was in close vicinity of "very strong" Chinese positions east of Lichiat sai.

Severe Fighting

Severe fighting was in progress in the area late yesterday afternoon. The infantry advance was supported by the Okado artillery unit, which subjected the Chinese positions to a heavy bombardment.

Another Japanese detachment, "advancing rapidly," was attacking Chinese lines north of Kiangwan, where severe fighting was in progress late yesterday, the communique said.

Bluejackets Also

In a communique issued earlier in the evening, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced that the bluejackets of the Landing Party had successfully repelled a series of Chinese attacks, made under the cover of darkness, and were, in their turn, launching an attack on the Chinese positions in the vicinity of Kiangwan.

The Landing Party's lines, according to the communique, ran last night through the Chungteh Girls' School, North of Hongkew Park, the Yuehuan Middle School and the Taha farm.

The Chinese positions, the statement added, were heavily shelled by Japanese field batteries and the heavy guns of Japanese men-of-war on the river.

Bombing Pootung

Chinese defence works in Pootung, Kiangwan and all along the front were bombed throughout the day by Japanese naval planes.

a number of Japanese succeeded in entering Lotien and set fire to the ruined houses. Fierce fighting, the spokesman continued, was proceeding on this sector.

Moving to Yanghang, the spokesman said the line running north to south with Yungchiao as its centre was attacked by Japanese troops throughout yesterday and last night. Here the Japanese attack was supported by intense bombing from the air.

South of the Yanghang-Liuhang highway, he continued, the Japanese succeeded in capturing several small villages but a vigorous counter-attack by the Chinese restored the original positions.

The Chinese counter-attacked in heavy rain, and they pushed forward so quickly that the Japanese were taken by surprise and by mid-night they were driven out of the new line they had occupied.

Girls' School Attacked

Shifting to another theatre of fighting, the spokesman said the Japanese last night attacked the Aikuo Girls School position west of the Shanghai-Woosung railway and slightly to the north-west of the Hongkew Swimming Pool. They were repulsed but the area behind the school was heavily bombarded.

Coming to the scene nearer Shanghai, the spokesman revealed that at two to four o'clock yesterday afternoon started a heavy bombardment of Chinese positions along the North Station. The damage so far done, he said, could not yet be ascertained.

Further attempts of the Japanese to attack the Chimei Road and Huanghsing Road area from Hsiangying Road, the spokesman declared, had been frustrated.

Japanese warships which unsuccessfully attempted to land troops at Michiao, Tulin and Chinsienkang at Pootung have left for the lower section of the Whangpoo, the spokesman concluded.

No less than 30 Chinese civilians were killed on Tuesday when Japanese aircraft bombed the Nansiang Station on the Nanking Shanghai Railway, it was learned here yesterday.

At 6.05 o'clock in the afternoon a squadron of several enemy planes circled reconnoitering the Nansiang area before they dropped a number of bombs on the station. A part of the station buildings were damaged by the bombs, most of which hit the platform.

Chinese Flank Withdrawn

In accordance with prearranged plans, the right flank of the Chinese forces on the Lotien-Hsinchen line yesterday morning finished swinging northward with Lotien as the pivot centre in order to cut off the salient at Hsinchen, according to a Chinese military spokesman at noon yesterday.

In spite of repeated Japanese attacks from the direction of Yuephu

FOREIGN ADMIRALS SEND PETITION

Planes Requested to Avoid Flying Over Settlement

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

An important message signed by the local naval authorities of five foreign nations and intended to put a stop to the casualties resulting in the Settlement and Concession from air raids, was sent jointly yesterday to Mr. O. K. Yui, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commander of the Third Fleet, on board the Idzumo.

It is felt that the killing and injuring of innocent non-combatants in the Settlement and Concession would cease if Chinese and Japanese planes would cease flying over the Settlement and the Concession thereby attracting anti-aircraft fire which is proving the greatest source of danger. No part of the city is safe from anti-aircraft shrapnel and bullets at present.

The message reads as follows:

Official Petition

"For the past month the population of the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek and the French Concession have been subjected to the dangers of anti-aircraft fire and many people have been killed and wounded.

"This danger is brought about by planes of both of the opposing forces flying over or very close to the International Settlement. Under such circumstances it is inevitable that a large amount of the anti-aircraft missiles land in the Settlement with the resultant killing and wounding of large numbers of non-combatants who are taking no part in this unhappy strife.

"We request and urge that steps be taken by those in command of the Japanese forces to prevent their planes from flying over or near the International Settlement and to direct their anti-aircraft fire in such a manner as to avoid further killing of innocent non-combatants.

List of Signatories

The signatories of the joint message, which in each case stated that similar representations were being made to the other side, are Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Sir Charles Little, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, Vice-Admiral Jules Le Bigot, Commander-in-Chief of French Naval Forces in the Far East, Captain J. J. Zava, Italian Naval Commander in the Orient, and Lieut.-Comdr. J. Houtsmuller, Senior Netherlands Naval Officer in Shanghai.

which is now in Japanese hands, the Chinese withdrawal was effected without a hitch early yesterday morning, the spokesman added.

Fierce fighting was raging yesterday morning east of Lotien with the Japanese attackers apparently bent on pushing toward Kiating. Chinese units at Lotien were offering a most spirited and determined resistance.

Meanwhile Japanese troops at Peiting near Lotien who crossed the creek on Tuesday were forced to retrace it yesterday morning and they were taking positions on the northern bank of the creek.

In the Civic Centre the Japanese were continuing their attempted advance along Kiangwan Road toward the village of Kiangwan where the Chinese are firmly entrenched, but they did not succeed. At noon fighting was still in progress east of Kiangwan Road, the spokesman said. At the Eight Character Road in the vicinity of the Tientung railway depot north of the Japanese Landing Party barracks, there was considerable fighting yesterday morning but no change in positions had been reported.

The North Station sector was generally quiet yesterday morning and reports of the removal of Chinese machine-guns from there were discredited in Chinese circles.

Manoeuvres On Nantao Bund

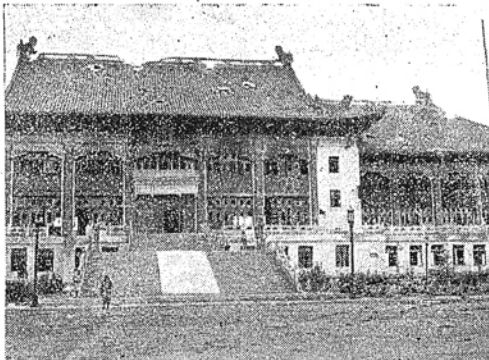
Chinese soldiers manning machine-gun nests along the Nantao bund remained as vigilant as ever yesterday morning in face of several steam launches, laden with more than 100 Japanese blue-jackets, which shuttled back and forth in the Whangpoo as if looking for a place to land, the Chinese statement added.

The appearance of the blue-jackets about 11.30 o'clock yesterday morning was preceded by occasional shelling of Chinese positions across the river by a Japanese gunboat at the No. 12 buoy in mid-stream. The marines did not attempt any landing.

Earlier in the day, heavy gunfire was heard from the direction of Liuhong and occasional shelling was reported in the vicinity of the Japanese school on North Sachuen Road. The neighbourhood of the destroyed Chapel Waterworks on Paoshan Road also drew some shelling between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

HOW THE CIVIC CENTRE BEARS ITS BATTLE SCARS

N.C.H. Photos



Top Left: Japanese occupancy: a field gun near the Administrative Museum. Lower:—Two views of the Administrative Building. Top right:—The complete destruction of the east wing of the Museum.

CIVIC CENTRE TERRIBLY SMASHED

Main Structure Holed and Fire-Blackened: Museum Wing Totally Destroyed

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

KWANGYIN, Goddess of Mercy, smashed from her pedestal and lying amid the interior ruins of the Museum; smoke streams still blackening the gorgeously decorated facade of the Administration Building and whirling out of the gaping holes in its great green roof; flames crackling like gunfire as they consumed lesser structures of the young city that was to have grown into the Chinese cultural interpretation of Greater Shanghai. ... There was a deep irony in the war picture of the Kiangwan Civic Centre shown yesterday by the Japanese to foreign pressmen.

But it must be said that the part destruction was completely reconcilable with war at long range and from the air; of defence and dislodgement: the skull-duggery of malicious destruction seemingly had played no part in the havoc. Indeed the pounding to which the area had been subjected during the past month brought wonderment that the damage has not been even greater. The shell wounds and bullet rashes could be mended with an artist builder's surgery. Here and there a wing would have to be re-built but in the main it would rather be a matter of refurbishing than of re-building when the hand of time again becomes constructive in China.

In a most roundabout route to the Civic Centre the cavalcade of cars headed along Pingliang and Point Roads, revealing to the newcomers to Shanghai the commercial carnage that had overtaken those once so crowded areas. A track that had hurriedly been widened and strengthened into a military road led through fields whose crops had undoubtedly been scores of dead in the past few days.

Strong Japanese Occupancy

What they had won the Japanese were holding strongly. Everywhere were dugouts and little bastions, always so perfectly camouflaged that even from the ground level only the movement of the soldiers showed them not to be grave-mounds or little heaps of vegetation. Many of them had no doubt harboured Chinese guerrillas a day or so before and it was very evident how use of the country could allow sections to halt companies, platoons to impede battalions and yet be so scattered as to be moderately safe from obliteration by artillery or bombs.

The retreat of the Chinese forces had stopped in several strategic points the construction of "pill-boxes". Immensely strong foundations had been laid and the bent steel rods for reinforcing lay about but the concrete bags were absent from the scene.

It may comfort members of the Far Eastern Racecourse to know that the stand is still intact save for a dismal drop in one corner of the roof. On the adjoining public stand a shell has acted with the devastating effect of a giant battering ram on the wooden rear of the building.

Stripped of its wings and propeller, a Curtis Hawk fighter lay where it had come down near the three-quarter mile post. A shrapnel burst beside the cockpit told the story of a pilot with his life blood draining yet still preserving the instinct to bring his machine down safely in his own lines. The engine was intact and so were two torpedo-like bombs nearby, each with tiny propellers on the nose and guiding fins behind. A stake inscribed with Chinese characters needed no interpretation for the around-the-world danger sign of "Keep Away."

Fear of Land Mines

As the party left, a little Japanese seaplane swooped vulture-like over the fallen war-bird and then soared away on some errand of death. The party made gingerly progress through the dense grass on receiving the caution, "don't fall heavily if you trip over any wire". Many of the world's leading papers would have been short of a special correspondent if a Chinese booby-trap had gone up. The evacuation of the district must have been swift and perfectly carried out for there were no signs of flight, of circles of shells where lone details had fought their solitary rear-guard action to the bitter last. A coolie's possessions were beside the road. Had fear demanded flying feet unhampered or was his body hidden in the crop?

In their retreat the Chinese had closed one at least of the back gates. The creek bridge leading to Kiangwan had been destroyed by fire but enough beams were left to support planks for a footway. Beyond, the Civic Centre was in the hands of the Japanese. There were no signs of final assault and capture with bay-

onet and rifle butt. The pockmarks on the buildings were from shrapnel only. Beside the unfinished framework of the hospital flames roared through the woodwork of several subsidiary buildings.

Museum a War Relic

The museum, with its classical Chinese top of gold and red and modern Western base, had become practically a war relic in itself. Its east wing was a fragment of crumpled concrete and steel. Rain through shell holes had flooded the floors and formed a pulpy carpet of things strewn from shelves and cases that had once held treasures, though it was said that most of the highly prized objects had been removed before the retreat.

In one room lay in grotesque postures the naked bodies of women of all nations. Before their fiery had been stripped from their plaster bodies they had evidently been some Oriental representation of Madame Tausaud's tableau "how the rest of the world dresses."

Aviation Building Escapes

Save that every window had been broken by concussion, the Aviation building had escaped the bombardment. One would have thought that its proportions, shaped aeroplane fashion, would have made it a natural target. Its roof top now shelters a Japanese observation post. The Library building did not appear to have been harmed overmuch beyond superficial scars.

A little Japanese flag marked the Administration building as a headquarters. There was no flag of conquest on the structure as had previously been reported. There was no need for such a symbol of occupancy with the neighbouring ground so active with Japanese paraphernalia of war—tanks, motor lorries, gun limbers and scores of army horses. The crews of three small field pieces had rigged a decking of ground sheets into waterproof shelters beneath which they were busily filling in post-cards—probably of the Civic Centre in its happier days.

Administration Building Suffers

The once beautiful Administration Building had paid dearly for its heroic domination of the Kiangwan landscape. More than a score of shells, fortunately of the variety that pierce without fracturing, had burst through its porcelain roofing. Smoke from a fire that seemed to have devoured the interior gallery of the building still curled about the facade whose rainbow decoration showed in odd gay patches through the black search marks. Beside the eastern wing a bomb had blasted a huge excavation in the ground and bitten hundreds of lumps from the white wall with its shower of metal. Some

CIVIC CENTRE WILL RISE AGAIN

Mayor O. K. Yui Pained to Learn of Destruction

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

"Civic Centre may be occupied by the Japanese and ravaged by their destructive forces, but we shall always come back. And when we do, I can promise you it will be on the grandest scale."

Visibly moved by a foreign correspondent's account of the ravages done to the City Government and allied buildings at Civic Centre by the Japanese, Mayor O. K. Yui, with an air of absolute sincerity and confidence, smilingly uttered these words to a group of Chinese and foreign press representatives during an interview this afternoon.

"The Japanese may wreak destruction to Civic Centre which took us three years to complete the first stage of building, but we are not a bit worried about that. When we come back, we shall devote, if necessary, twice this time to build a better, finer place," the Mayor said.

Mayor Pained

Having been intimately connected with the place, and being one of those largely responsible for its rapid progress during the last three years, the Mayor said he was naturally most concerned with the fate of Civic Centre. He was pained to learn of the misfortune which had befallen the place, but was supremely confident of its revival.

Construction of the City Government Administration building, the Mayor recalled, was started a year before the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932. Work was interrupted for a time but shortly after the "Shanghai War" it was resumed with redoubled pace.

The City Government, he revealed, had sunk approximately \$20,000,000 to make it what it was before the hostilities began again over a month ago. For the various buildings and equipment, Shanghai had spent about \$5,000,000, while the roads and highways accounted for \$15,000,000.

"May Disdain Mere Repair"

"Out of patches of rice fields we have made a fine specimen of a planned municipal centre within the comparatively short period of three years. If this were destroyed again by enemy invasion, we certainly shall be able to repeat the feat on a better, grander scale," the Mayor again emphasized.

One of the correspondents hastened to assure the Mayor that he was sure the ravages were not beyond repair.

"We may disdain mere repair," the Mayor answered with a smile. "If necessary, we may pull the present buildings down and start all over again."

JAPANESE LANDING FIELD ON POOTUNG COAST

Nanking, Sept. 15.

The beach opposite Pootung, on the coastal fringe of Pootung, has been turned into a landing field by the Japanese according to a communication issued by the Ministry of War to-night.

Redoubting their espionage activities in Shanghai, says the communiqué, the Japanese have increased their "special service" budget by Y4,000,000.—Central News.

RICE STILL ARRIVING IN LARGE LOTS

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Further large quantities of rice were unloaded from boats in the Soochow Creek yesterday, and Saigon rice was transported from Pootung to rice shops in the Settlement and French Concession. The prices quoted were \$14.50 for the best quality of Chinese rice and \$13.90 for ordinary quality. Saigon rice obtained \$12 for best quality and \$10.50 for ordinary.

One hundred tons of coal were transported from Pootung and distributed to shops in the Settlement and French Concession on Tuesday. The price of coal ranged from \$22 to \$25 per ton. The prices of meat, chickens, eggs and vegetables remain unchanged.

TUNG CHI UNIVERSITY TO MOVE TO KINGHUA

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

The National Tung Chi University, the campus of which in Wossung was completely destroyed by Japanese shelling and bombardment last month will move to in Kinghua, near Lanchi in Chekiang, according to the university authorities.

The provisional campus in Kinghua, it is learned, was found by Dr. Ong Tse-lun, president of the university who recently made a trip there specially for the purpose.

With its home secured, the university is expected to reopen some time in October. Students are asked to gather at Kinghua before October 10.

AMERICAN EVACUEES' BAGGAGE

U.S. Navy to Carry It to Manila

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

Facilities for the transport of additional baggage of American evacuees who have left for Manila are being provided by the American naval authorities, according to an announcement by Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, yesterday.

In his statement, Admiral Yarnell expressed his appreciation of the fact that many of the refugees who were evacuated to Manila had to leave Shanghai hurriedly and were restricted in the amount of baggage which they could take and the clothes and other personal belongings necessary for the health and comfort which had to be left behind. The Hon. Paul V. McNutt, High Commissioner for the Philippines, has been informed that the Navy will be very glad to provide transportation to Manila for the personal baggage of American nationals who were evacuated to that place.

The U.S.S. Gold Star and the Chaumont leaving Shanghai for Manila on September 27 and 30 respectively will be used for this purpose. The High Commissioner is sending a representative to Shanghai with detailed descriptions and the locations of the baggage.

The U.S.S. Parrott will leave Shanghai at 3 p.m. on September 18 for Hongkong. She is available for mail and will if necessary, call at coastal ports to evacuate a limited number of American nationals.

FALL OF PAOSHAN MEANS LOSS TO FARMERS

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

With the fall on September 7 of Paoshan city where one battalion of Chinese defenders stood to the last, some \$5,000,000 worth of cotton and other crops in the district, which are due to be harvested this month, has been lost to the farmers.

super marksmen had nearly decapitated half a dozen little garages perched on one of the eaves of the roof. The full mural beauty of the huge main room on the ground floor was intact and well guarded by Japanese soldiers.

There was no sound of near-at-hand fighting during the inspection. Occasionally there could be heard the distant boom of shelling. The guides declared that the Chinese lines were a full two miles away. They may have been even farther, beyond earshot even, for in the space of an hour there was no crackle of a rifle bullet.

GAOL-BIRDS GIVE THEIR MONEY

\$350 for "Comforts," Local Christians' Efforts

Shanghai, Sept. 16. By voluntarily reducing their ration for sixteen days, inmates of the Second Special District gaol in the French Concession here, have saved and contributed more than \$350 to the All-Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance as "comfort" funds for Chinese defenders in Shanghai.

The prison inmates, it may be recalled, recently donated some \$110, which were also saved from their food money, to the Chinese soldiers.

Meanwhile, it is learned that local Chinese Christians will omit one meal this Saturday, and will use the money thus saved for the relief of Chinese war refugees.

In addition to the fact, they will also gather at the Moore Memorial Church in Yu Ya Ching Road on the same day to pray for the welfare of China.

RED CROSS SOCIETY NEED VOLUNTEERS

Shanghai, Sept. 16. The Chinese Medical Association reports that the 23rd. Emergency Hospital has now been established by the Red Cross Society. Qualified nurses, resident doctors and senior medical students are still required for some of the newly opened hospitals. Besides board and lodging, a monthly allowance will be given in some cases. Will any willing to volunteer their services please communicate with the Chinese Medical Association, 41 Tszeping Road, Tel. 30846?

The cholera epidemic has produced new problems of hospital accommodation, but the health authorities have done excellent work in meeting the situation. The S.M.C. has taken steps to open an additional hospital for infectious cases. A special Emergency Hospital for wounded soldiers who have developed cholera or dysentery is being opened by the Red Cross Society.

Medical relief measures so far have been favoured by the weather. The advent of cold weather however will completely alter the situation and it is necessary for all to make preparations for a change in the weather. The situation in the hospitals will be requiring blankets, warm clothing, etc. The public is asked to give their best response to this urgent appeal for blankets and winter clothing. The Chinese Medical Association, 41 Tszeping Road, Tel. 33858, will be pleased to receive all such things to the proper hospitals and refugee camps.

The Chinese Women's Club will also be pleased to receive wool, which its members will use for knitting winter garments.

FOREIGN POLICE AID SOUGHT

Shanghai, Sept. 16. Closer co-operation from the International Settlement and French Concession police with local Chinese authorities in ridding Shanghai of renegade Chinese and their secret organizations, has been solicited by General Yang Hu, martial law commander in Shanghai, who the other day sent one of his adjutants to call on high police officials in the two foreign administered areas for the purpose.

Apart from expressing appreciation on behalf of his senior officer for the assistance thus far proffered by the S.M.C. and the French Municipal Police, the adjutant emphasized that in stamping out such traitorous activities, the authorities in the two areas are following the direct path toward maintaining peace and order within their respective boundaries.

CHRISTIAN FEDERATION ORGANIZES COUNCIL

Shanghai, Sept. 16. The Shanghai Christian Federation has organized a council for War Service with Dr. H. H. Bigot, Lieutenant Liu, W. Y. Chen, Messrs. S. U. Zau, S. C. Leung, K. Z. Loh, Z. T. Kaung, K. F. Chang, S. K. Ing, and others as members. It has opened twelve refugee camps with over 2,600 refugees. Among its new projects are the addition of three new refugee camps, the sending of refugees to their native place, and the lending of petty cash for business capital. Its tentative budget for three months calls for \$42,000 which it hopes to raise among Christian groups and individuals. Contributions should be sent to Moore Memorial Church, 316 Yu Ya Ching Road, Shanghai.

LEADERS WIRE TO LEAGUE

Protest Against Japanese Aggression Made

Shanghai, Sept. 16. Dr. W. Y. Wen, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow and newly elected chairman of the board of honorary directors of the China Institute of International Relations, headed the list of prominent names in addressing on Tuesday a radiogram to the League of Nations Assembly, now in session in Geneva. The message reads as follows:

"Since the dawn of her civilization, China has always cherished the ideal of a peaceful world order. Her belief in living at peace with all her neighbors was not shaken even when Japan launched in 1931 her series of invasions upon Manchuria and elsewhere.

"During the past six years while China was endeavouring to arrive at an amicable settlement and fundamental readjustment of her relations with Japan, the Japanese militarists have relentlessly sought to carry out their programme of encroachment upon Chinese territory.

"Now that a large part of North China, including Peiping and Tientsin, has been forcibly occupied by the Japanese and military operations are extended to Shanghai and its vicinity, the existence of China as a state is seriously menaced.

Resistance Inevitable

"In order to defend her territorial integrity and political independence, the Chinese people and Government have no other alternative but to resist their invaders. The war activities of Japan not only have disturbed the stability of Eastern Asia but will have serious repercussions in other parts of the world.

"The undersigned therefore appeal to you to take immediately the most effective measures within the competence of the League Covenant to curb Japanese aggression so that the system of collective security in the Far East may be preserved and the peace of the world maintained."

Other signatories of the appeal were Dr. J. Usang Ly, president of Chiootung University; Dr. Herman M. E. Liu, President of Shanghai University; Mr. Y. M. Chien, General Manager of the Joint Savings Society; Mr. Singloh Hsu, General Manager of the National Commercial Bank; Mr. Hollington K. Ton, Director of the Publicly Department of the Military Affairs Commission; Dr. Shui Hsu, Director of the Council of International Affairs; Mr. T. K. Ho, Deputy Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council; and Dr. T. C. Tai, Secretary-General of the Bank of China and others.

RAILWAY MAINTAIN DAILY SERVICE

Shanghai, Sept. 16. The Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways have announced provisional schedules, maintaining daily service on the lines.

The Shanghai-bound train leaves Nanking at 7.30 o'clock in the morning and the Nanking-bound train leaves Shanghai at 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

On the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line, a train will leave Shanghai at 6.30 p.m. while the one from Hangchow will leave from Zaku at 9 p.m.

On the Soochow-Kiahsing Railway there will be three trains each way every day.—Central News.

SHANGHAI DESIGNATED AS CHOLERA AREA

Shanghai, Sept. 16. Shanghai and the outlying area have been designated as a "cholera area" by the Japanese Ministry of the Interior, the resident Epidemic Prevention Commissioner of the Ministry announced yesterday. This ruling, the official said, signifies that all vessels arriving in Shanghai from here will be put in quarantine. Special precautions were reported to have been taken by the Japanese Consular Police to prevent the spreading of the dread disease into the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts.

FRENCH ENVOY VISITS CONCESSION POSTS

Shanghai, Sept. 16. M. E. Naggar, French Ambassador to China, Admiral Le Bigot, Lieutenant-Colonel Perretier, and M. Baudet, Consul-General, accompanied by Major Fabre, Commandant of the French Municipal Police, at 11 p.m. on Tuesday evening made a tour of the police stations in the French Concession, as well as the various service posts. The party also visited the Special Police and the Volunteers. M. Naggar expressed satisfaction at the work the defence forces of the Concession were doing.

Friday, Sept. 17

WEATHER SLOWS UP JAPANESE ADVANCE

Aeroplane Activity Limited, State of Ground Holds Up Operations Near Lotien

Shanghai, Sept. 17. FIGHTING, considerably diminished in intensity, continued on all fronts yesterday, with the Chinese claiming to have recaptured Lotien, and the Japanese ridiculing the claim. So far as could be learned, the Japanese offensive has been definitely slowed up, owing to the weather which has hampered the operation of their planes, upon which they have relied for preparing an attack, and on the bogged state of the ground, which has made movements difficult.

In the North Station and the Eight Character Bridge areas, however, there was activity throughout the day. The Japanese claimed that the Chinese had attacked their positions. From independent sources, however, it was learned that the facts were probably the other way round, and that Japanese tanks had been used in an attempt to break through the Chinese lines.

Round the Kiangwan Race Course the situation remained obscure. Each side seemed anxious yesterday to credit the other with possession of the course. This was attributed by a Chinese spokesman last night to the "whimsical politeness" of the combatants.

With the exception of severe fighting at Lotien, which culminated in the recapture of the village by the Chinese, no battle of any importance took place yesterday, a Chinese military spokesman announced at a press conference in the afternoon.

After shelling the Chinese positions at Patsuchiao (Eight Character Bridge) in Chapel, and the Ai Kuo Girls' School, Japanese infantry attacked the latter place again yesterday morning but without success, the spokesman said. The Chinese position near the Chih Tse University was also shelled and attacked in the morning, the spokesman said. The Japanese were driven off after a short encounter.

At Yung-an-chiao (a bridge midway between Lihuang and Yang-hang), Japanese forces, having failed to break through the Chinese line, had been shelling Chinese positions for the past 24 hours, the spokesman said. Chinese batteries effectively replied to their gun fire.

Contrary to current rumours that Chinese troops in the North Railway station area were preparing to evacuate their positions, they are well-entrenched there, the spokesman said.

More Troops Land

The number of Japanese warships anchored near Lihuo and Chunshako has been increased according to the spokesman. It is reported that more Japanese troops, who arrived recently but remained in transports, have landed.

A Japanese force, supported by a mounted unit and two trench mortars, was discovered to be digging in on the north bank of Wentsapong, near Miaoehi, the spokesman said. They were driven away by Chinese outposts in the neighborhood.

About 100 Japanese soldiers, who attempted to throw a bridge across the creek, which runs at a right angle to the Wangpan Creek, in the night, were discovered by the Chinese and driven off, the spokesman said.

Japanese aeroplanes were active throughout Wednesday over Kiangwan and Tazang. The spokesman confirmed the report that Chinese aeroplanes raided Japanese positions in the vicinity of Lotien in the evening.

Recounting the recapture of Lotien, the spokesman paid a high tribute to the sheer determination and bravery on the part of the Chinese who thus forced the Japanese troops to retreat.

War at Lotien

There were actually two small theatres of war at Lotien, one to the east and the other to the west of the village according to the spokesman. Early in the morning the Japanese forces, after heavily bombarding the Chinese line and smashing the defence work, pushed through the eastern theatre at a point east of Su-li-chiao (bridge) and advanced toward Peichutien, threatening the rear of the Chinese position, the spokesman said. By withdrawing from this point the Chinese troops were able to take a half right turn and to face the enemy forces from the east, thus checking their advance.

In the meantime, a determined defence of Chinese troops advanced toward the Japanese line to the west of Lotien. They met the Japanese in a clash near Changchiayen, Hung-chiaeh, and Tungchiachie, and pushed them backward until it became very dangerous for the Japanese on the eastern theatre to remain so far in advance of their right flank, the spokesman said. At any rate, the impact west of Lotien was such that the Japanese line wavered and broke. Chinese troops thereupon went into the village and continued the attack well to the north of it.

Earlier in this stage of the battle, Japanese employed numerous tanks and armoured cars, which were further supported by aeroplanes and field guns, according to the spokes-

man. When the Japanese forces drew near, however, Chinese troops rushed out of their battered trenches and went for the Japanese with bayonets. This threw the Japanese back, only to return with more reinforcements after further pounding of the Chinese line with heavy artillery. So the battle continued until Lotien fell into Chinese hands during the night.

Cable Mended: Service Is Restored

Shanghai, Sept. 17. The cable used by the three foreign cable companies was restored to operation yesterday evening after repairs had been effected. The service, to all parts of the world, was resumed at 6 p.m.

The cable, which connects with a larger sea-going cable, was ruptured on Wednesday evening, probably by a ship's anchor. It was believed the damage had occurred near the Woosung breakwater.

A repair crew which went out yesterday was successful in mending the line, and service was immediately resumed. The repair-boat was expected to return to Shanghai yesterday evening.

early hours of yesterday morning. The regiment which was responsible for the success on the theatre of Lotien, is now the proud possessor of a Japanese regimental flag, which was captured together with much ammunition during the climax of the battle, according to the spokesman. This flag belonged to the 22nd Brigade of the Japanese force, he said.

What of the Race Course?

A correspondent during the conference mentioned the fact that neither the Chinese nor the Japanese seemed anxious to claim the possession of the Kiangwan Race Course. While the Japanese said the place was in Chinese hands, the Chinese declared it had been occupied by the Japanese.

The spokesman suggested this was perhaps due to the whimsical politeness of both sides fighting in this sector. According to latest reports reaching him, he said he was afraid that the Kiangwan Race Course was definitely in Japanese hands.

Japanese units, an Army commander claimed, were yesterday morning slowly driving Chinese troops westward in the Lotien sector. The previous night, the statement said, Japanese forces advanced to a line passing through Maehiao, Wuehichai and Tuchiachai, south-east of Lotien, following a bitter attack on the Chinese positions.

Other Japanese detachments were reported to be continuing their attacks on the Chinese lines east of Liuchiahung.

The Tagami detachment, the communiqué asserted, on Wednesday night broke through strong Chinese defence along the passing through Kweichiahung, Huoshao and Yang-penchiao, and were yesterday morning pushing on in that direction.

Tanks in Chapel

There was great activity around the North Station and Chapel during Wednesday night and yesterday. From dawn to 6 a.m. the rumble of tanks in Chapel could be heard, with the peculiar note of their guns echoing above the infantry machine-gun fire.

Japanese planes flying low over the North Station were greeted by heavy machine-gun fire and anti-aircraft guns. Several bombs were dropped. It was reported that the Japanese were pushing their advance from north to the west of Chapel in an

HOSPITAL SHIP IS SHELLED AGAIN

Japanese Guns Retaliate Against Poontung

Shanghai, Sept. 17. For the fourth time, Chinese forces, on Wednesday attacked a Japanese hospital ship in the vicinity of Shanghai, a Japanese naval spokesman revealed yesterday morning.

Chinese batteries, on the Poontung shore opened up on the ss. Asahi Maru at noon on Wednesday while the hospital ship was proceeding up river from Woosung to Shanghai, the spokesman said.

Japanese naval units "retaliated against this unlawful attack" and silenced the Chinese positions according to the Japanese statement. This was the second time that the Asahi Maru was bombarded by the Chinese from the shore. Last week, the vessel was made the objective of a night raid by Chinese aerial bombers. While bomb splinters hit the vessel in the night attack, it escaped unscathed from the two bombardments.

Chinese Denial

Refuting the Japanese allegation that a Japanese hospital ship had been shelled by the Chinese battery, a Chinese military spokesman said he could not but brand it as "a most clumsy piece of calumny."

Continuing, the spokesman said: "It must be pointed out that it has been the practice of the Japanese to place their hospital ships in close proximity to their warships for reasons best known to them. It is not known that any Japanese hospital ship has been hit, although it has been unequivocally proved that Chinese and mission hospitals as well as Red Cross units have been deliberately attacked by Japanese forces. I feel that whatever tactics the Japanese may resort to in an attempt to cover up the atrocities committed by them in slaughtering innocent non-combatants, their wanton acts will go down in history as glaring examples of a total disregard for the principles of humanity and fairplay."

apparent attempt to cut off the Chinese holding that sector.

The battle extended to the Eight Character Bridge, behind which several shells from the direction of Woosung burst behind the Chinese lines. The Commercial Press building in Chapel was also shelled, and Paochen Road was kept under constant artillery fire.

As a result of this fire several shells fell on Range Road and North Kiangse Road, but whether there were any casualties could not be learned last night. At between 4 and 5 o'clock, however, a Chinese was hit by a stray bullet on the Thibet Road bridge. Most of the shells directed at the Commercial Press district seemed to come from a battery firing from near Hongkew Park.

Shots from Poontung

There was intermittent activity on the Poontung side all yesterday. It began when, according to the Japanese, shells landed perilously close to the hospital ship Asahi Maru, and the Japanese warship opened up with artillery and silenced the Chinese batteries.

At other times during the day the Japanese warships replied to snipers. At 10.30 a.m. snipers in the vicinity of Poontung fired on a Japanese picket boat moored off the Soochow Creek, and the picket boat replied with machine-guns. At about the same time Japanese warships lying in midstream began shelling the beach behind the N.Y.K. Poontung Wharf, while the Chinese replied with machine-guns.

Japanese seaplanes went up to see if they could spot the attackers, who fired the planes with machine-guns, without, however, any noticeable effect. Later in the day a Japanese seaplane again investigated the Chinese positions in Poontung, and swooping down over them, gave them a severe shelling, maintaining fire before returning to its parent ship.

29 Chinese Divisions Massed

Twenty-nine Chinese divisions are concentrated in the area between Soochow and Shanghai, a Japanese military spokesman said yesterday morning.

Of this total, 13 constitute the Chinese front line, the spokesman said. The total Chinese force in this area was estimated in excess of 300,000.

The Chinese divisions near Shanghai, the spokesman said, were the following: First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-seventh, Fifty-first, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-seventh, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh, Ninety-eighth, Ninety-ninth, and One-hundredth.

Soothed By Drone Of Aeroplanes

Hongkew Residents Visit Amateur Barber

Shanghai, Sept. 17. An "amateur barber" calmly, albeit clumsily, plying his trade on the ground floor of the shell-torn Willie's Theatre, corner of Haining and Chapoo Roads, was hailed yesterday by the "Shanghai Mail" as a harbinger of Hongkew's revival.

Forewarned by the sign-board, attesting to the artisan's amateur status, the long-unshaven denizens of the battered area are flocking to the barber-shop with anxiety and hope for the fate of their coiffures, the daily said.

And it is comforting, the "Maim-chi" added, for the barber's clients to leave the barber-shop and hear the soothing droning of Japanese planes overhead.

"Little wonder, therefore," the journal said, "that jokes and smiles have reappeared on the faces of Hongkew's inhabitants."

FEWER CHOLERA CASES IN SETTLEMENT

Total of Confirmed Cases to Date is 240

Shanghai, Sept. 17. The cholera situation eased somewhat in Shanghai yesterday. Up to 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning a grand total of 240 cases had been confirmed by the S.M.C. Health Department, as compared with 214 the previous morning. The increase in proved cases thus was 26, whereas the day before it had been 42. A large number of suspicious, but unconfirmed, cases are under observation. The deaths in the Settlement from cholera during the present epidemic total twenty.

One hundred and twenty-four residents of the Settlement, 48 residents of the French Concession, 31 of Chinese territory and 37 with no fixed abode, comprise those treated for cholera in hospitals in the Settlement. The deaths represent: Settlement residents, 10; Concession residents, 3; from Chinese territory, 4; and no fixed abode, 3.

The Municipal Isolation Hospital, Sinza Road, is treating foreign and Chinese civilian cases, while the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital, Yu Ya-ching Road, takes Chinese cases only.

Of 736 clinical specimens examined in the S.M.C. Laboratory on Tuesday, 522 gave negative reactions.

Many Inoculations

The Council's cholera inoculation campaign is progressing rapidly. On Wednesday 662 persons were inoculated; yesterday, one hour before closing time, 551 had been given the injection, about 45 per cent. of these being foreigners.

Inoculations are administered in Room 129, S.M.C. Administration Building, Hankow Road. The hours are 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. A single injection is given. There is no charge for the service and all are advised to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The cooler weather and the late date are favourable factors in the fight against the disease. The last epidemic was in 1932.

British Troops Free

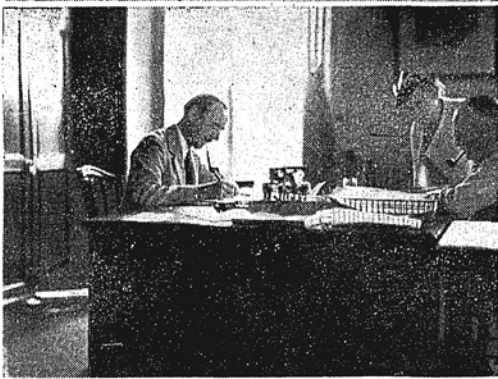
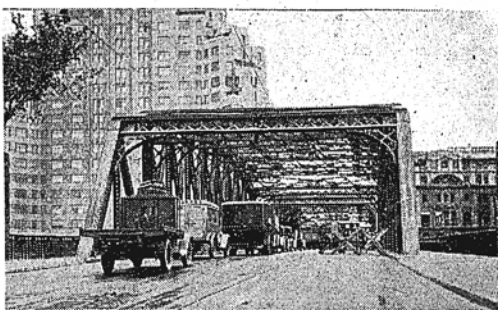
Rumours that several cholera cases had been reported among the British Forces in Shanghai were emphatically denied by an officer attached to the Brigade Intelligence Office in an interview with the "North-China Daily News" yesterday. "There have been no cases of cholera whatever among the British troops," he said, "in spite of rumours to the contrary. Precautions are being taken, and each soldier is being inoculated. Special care is being exercised with regard to the food supply."

WOULD-BE ARMED ROBBER A DESERTER

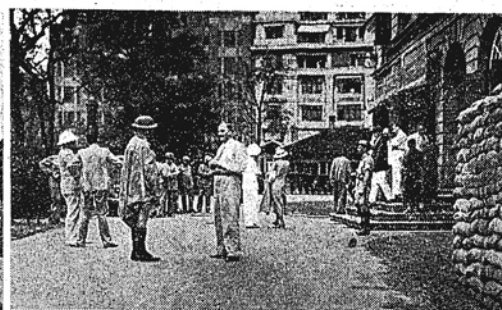
Shanghai, Sept. 17. The man who attempted on Wednesday morning to loot the house of a S.M.C. Chinese detective in Amoy Road and who was arrested after being wounded in shooting was police constable No. 644 attached to the City Government Police Bureau, who had deserted, but kept his service pistol, it was disclosed in the First District Court yesterday when he was charged with attempted armed robbery. The accused was remanded. On the morning in question, the former constable entered 5/230 Amoy Road, the home of Chinese detective No. 4 of the S.M.P. Without stealing anything, the man left, followed by the detective. Along Yu Ya-ching Road, the detective opened fire and the chase was joined by C.P.C. No. 1465. The ex-constable was soon brought down and arrested.

BACK TO HOME SWEET HOME BEYOND THE CREEK

N.C.H. Photos



On foot, in private cars, and in motor lorries, 250 Britons crossed over into Hongkew on Sept. 16 to retrieve personal belongings left behind in the hurry of evacuation. These pictures show some of the crowd, including Sikhs, thronging H. M. Consulate to obtain permits, and part of the heavy traffic which formed a continuous line over the Garden Bridge. Lower left, Mr. R. S. Heaney, passport officer, signing passes giving British subjects permission to visit their homes.



FOREIGNERS VISIT HOMES IN HONGKEW

250 Cross the Creek to Retrieve Personal Effects: Furniture Confiscated

Shanghai, Sept. 17. Long since abandoned to the ravages of war was an adventurous business in which several hundred Britons participated yesterday morning and afternoon. Adventurous not so much because of the proximity of the theatre of warfare, but because there was no knowing what might await those who visited their homes in the hopes of finding at least part of their possessions still intact, after having been abandoned in the hurry and flurry of evacuating the area north of Soochow Creek.

There was tragedy, of course, lurking among those anxious hundreds who went by motor lorry, private car, or simply on foot back to where their sole belongings, apart from immediate necessities, had been left at the beginning of hostilities. But everyone at least pretended that the whole thing was a joke, forgetting that the clothes which they were wearing might well prove to be all that they had left in the world.

A big crowd gathered at H.M. Consulate at 8 a.m., when it was opened for the issuing of passes for those Britons who wished to go on a salvaging expedition. Passports having been examined, the exact position of their homes located on a big survey map, and the necessary permits issued, they trickled off in twos and threes, joined other salvagers, and hopped into waiting lorries. Each party was accompanied by one volunteer from the Transport Company, S.V.C., and one from the Russian Company. Over 150 had crossed the Creek by the end of the morning, and a further 100 went over in the afternoon.

Refugees' Stories

"I don't even know whether my house is still standing," one refugee told a "North-China Daily News" reporter. "The last I saw of it was on August 16. Everything I have except the clothes I am wearing is down in Hongkew. Let's only hope the place is still standing!" he grinned.

"I have lived in Hongkew for the past sixteen years," said another, "and had to leave at one hour's notice. I have two suits and a small trunk. I shall have to wait until I get into Hongkew before seeing what else is left that I can call my own."

One refugee claimed to be the last foreigner to have left Hongkew. "It's funny," he said, "but my house was the first to be hit by a bomb in the 1932 trouble, and the first again in the 1937 trouble. I stayed in Hongkew until August 26, and my only companions were five dogs and two cats, belonging to former neighbours." "Look at this collar," he

continued, pointing to a dirty piece of linen around his neck, "it ought to have been 'condemned' two years ago. But it is the only one I have to wear at the moment."

Strange "Personal Effects"

In spite of the plainly worded, and strictly enforced, limitation of articles to be retrieved to clothing and other personal effects, there were many who tried to include a weird assortment of articles in this category. One man wanted to bring back a bicycle, another a radio set, and a statue, and a young lady actually wished to include a tropical fish among her "personal effects."

Then there was a Sikh who was pining for three tins of ghee—but these were eventually considered to fit in the category.

Keen-eyed officials at the Consulate, under Mr. R. S. Heaney, passport officer, disregarding all pleadings, struck out every article that did not come well within the category. Even the man who wanted to include a case of whisky and some bags of flour in his "warm winter clothing" received no more than a smile from the official lips.

Most were "going home" merely to fetch clothes which were more suitable to present weather conditions, which show a marked change from those of a month ago when Hongkew was evacuated by foreigners. The salvagers included sixty or so Sikhs, many of whom were intent on removing some of their belongings from the Garden Bridge in Paoshing Road. Many did not know how to write English, and so they obtained the kindly offices of a Sikh police interpreter to fill in their permit forms.

Police on duty on the south side of the Garden Bridge had a trying time checking up on the credentials of those who were trying to pass into Hongkew. Many people were bent only on sight-seeing, and some foreigners even went so far as to describe themselves as "coolies" in order to gain entrance. They were, however, firmly prevented from crossing the bridge.

The order was that only those in cars or on foot were allowed to go through, rickshaws being prohibited. Cars were to be driven by foreign chauffeurs. Many a young couple, some obviously newly married, trekked over into Hongkew on foot, setting off jauntily as if for a day's hiking in the country. "We are just off to have a look at our flat," cheerily announced one couple, "we have not been near the place for a month."

Many, having crossed over into Hongkew, could not resist the temptation of bringing across something a little more bulky than mere "personal effects." Pianos and pieces of furniture were among the heavier articles which the adventurous few attempted to smuggle over. Two lots of furniture were confiscated by the Japanese Consular Police, and taken to the Japanese Club. They belonged to Portuguese and German nationals, and were being brought over contrary to the regulations, which allowed those going over to bring back their own possessions only.

The North open yesterday to Britons living in Hongkew was north of Kashing Road and Chimei Road, and south of the Landing Party Headquarters. The same area will be open to Britons to-day, and another large batch is expected to visit homes which have been abandoned for a month or more.

300 More Visit Hongkew

Sept. 18. As expected, yesterday produced another large crop of Britons setting out to visit their homes in the Hongkew District, and fetching warmer clothing to carry them through the cooler weather. Thursday's figure of around 300 was doubled by yesterday afternoon, although all those applying for passes were not visiting Hongkew immediately, many waiting until to-day or to-morrow.

The North Szechuan Road and Dixwell Road areas were closed by the Japanese authorities yesterday, presumably because of military operations in the North Station area. This was in accordance with the conditions under which permission to visit Hongkew was granted, it being stated that the areas specified might be closed at any time owing to the exigencies of warlike operations. The period during which Britons may cross over to Hongkew ends to-morrow.

JAPAN DENIES ANY WARSHIP SUNK

Shanghai, Sept. 17. Chinese claims that they had sunk several Japanese warships in the Yangtze and in South China waters were emphatically denied by a Japanese naval spokesman yesterday. "No Japanese warship has been hit by Chinese shells or bombs since the beginning of the hostilities," he asserted.

BOMBED FACTORY AND UNION JACK

No Chinese Troops in Plant, Say Mortgagees

Shanghai, Sept. 17. The Kian Gwan Company (India), Ltd., mortgagee of the China Alcohol Distillery Footing, point out that as a British company it is entitled to fly the British flag on its property. It also strongly denies the Japanese assertion that the Distillery has been used to house Chinese soldiers. The full statement appears in a letter on page 461.

Japanese State Stand

Further comment on the bombing of the China Alcohol Distillery Company in Footing on Monday was voiced by a Japanese spokesman at the press conference yesterday, who stated that the Japanese forces would not respect the rights of a third party, to wit, foreign interests who might hold mortgages on Chinese property.

"The fact that a Chinese firm had mortgaged its property," he stated, "would not protect the premises from being bombed. A mortgage differs from ownership and we cannot concede that a mortgage is tantamount to ownership. A mortgage does not confer immunity from the operations of our forces."

Continuing the spokesman said that an English-language journal had stated that the property of the China Alcohol Distilling Company had been mortgaged to a British firm. Before beginning operations in that area, Japanese officials had requested H.M. Consulate-General to supply them with a map indicating British-owned property along the Whangpoo. There was no mark on this map, showing that the plant belonged to a British company.

Representatives called a second time, according to the spokesman, and in response to their question, received a definite "No" that the property was British.

"Then we bombed it," he concluded.

JAPANESE ANNOUNCE CASUALTIES

905 Killed and 2,574 Wounded Since August 23

Shanghai, Sept. 17. At the Japanese press conference yesterday, it was stated that the casualties of the Japanese Army on the various fronts round Shanghai, between August 23 and September 13, amounted to 905 killed and 2,574 wounded.

These were considerably larger than the statistics showed for a similar period in 1932 but, he added, "the Chinese casualties are larger also."

MERCHANT SHIPPING CHANGES

Proposal to Bring Coasters in to Buys 1 and 2

Shanghai, Sept. 17. With the withdrawal of Chinese forces from the western bank of the Whangpoo River, local merchant shipping arrangements are being altered. Coasting vessels belonging to local firms are to come directly up the river without loitering at Woosung and the proposal is that they shall go into an anchorage in the Whangpoo between Nos. 1 and 2 buoys. A man-of-war will usually be alongside the A.P.C. installation wharf at Gough Island. No longer are China coasters to anchor at the "neutral" anchorage outside Woosung nor are they to enter the Yangtze above the meridian of 122 degrees east longitude between sunset and sunrise.

Ocean-going liners will continue to be berthed at the "neutral" anchorage but only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., no longer being permitted to remain overnight. Vessels are all advised not on any account to be darkened. They should carry the usual riding lights.

FIREMEN NOT GIVEN CHANCE TO WORK

Sent to Whashing Road But Are Called Back

Shanghai, Sept. 17. In response to a call from the Police, Yangtzepoo Division of the Shanghai Fire Brigade turned out to Taisihar and Funing Roads yesterday morning and found a fire raging in the Tung Yuen Waste Cotton Mill, 159 Taisihar Road. Two buildings in the centre of the mill—one, single-storied about 60 ft. by 20 ft., and the other, two-storied, about 45 ft. by 20 ft. were destroyed, but the Division succeeded in saving the remainder of the Mill.

Called by Yulin Road Police, two Leyland Pumps and a Lorry (Special Detachment) turned out from Central Station under Fourth Officer Watkins and manned by Foreign Officers and Volunteers and Chinese Firemen to a fire at Whashing and Ward Road at 9.40 a.m.

On arrival, they found the Woo Ho Weaving Mill, 1013, Whashing Road, a mass of flames throughout. The fire was not permitted to extinguish the fire, however, by the Japanese military.

The Emergency Ambulances responded to 21 calls and conveyed 21 patients yesterday. "War casualties" numbered three—bullet wounds.

WORLD POLITICS TALKS AT ROTARY

Shanghai, Sept. 17. At yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club, held at the Metropole Hotel, Professor Harold D. Lasswell of the Department of Political Science at the Chicago University, gave a talk on "World Politics and the Sino-Japanese Crisis."

The Professor said—The present Sino-Japanese crisis has become acute at a time when civilian institutions in the two nations and throughout the world are in desperate need of curative years of peace and recovery. If the existing emergency is permitted to career from bad to worse, it may be doubted whether civilian institutions are equal to the strain. The upshot may be the rise of the garrison state to displace the civilian state. In the present, the generals are on top, private business ceases to exist, civilian officials lose their influence, and party officials fall into insignificance.

A grim though often veiled struggle for survival is being waged around the world between civilian skill and military skill. Private business already exists on sufferance in the Japanese Empire. It has been stigmatized as unpatriotic by the younger officers' groups. If this crisis is long drawn out, if tension rises to the breaking point, the first victim may be the business men.

Should bad deepen into worse, the outlook in China for the preservation and the strengthening of civilian elements is no better. Should the authority of the Chinese state be relegated to the interior provinces, the hammer of adversity would no doubt beat political institutions into the rigid shell of the garrison state.

If the crisis spreads, the Soviet Union may become involved. Already the Soviet Union is vexed with bitter internal strife between the civilian leaders of the party and the military leaders of the Red Army. In war, the generals may win.

Garrison states in Asia would compromise the security and undermine the prestige of civilian institutions everywhere in the world. Business states like Great Britain, the United States, and France would suffer a new peril, party supremacy in states like Germany and Italy would endure another blow.



TOUJOURS LA POLITESSE

BY SAPIAIOU

Promotion for Brigadier Telfer-Smollett

London, Sept. 17. Reuter learns that Brigadier A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, Commander of the British forces in Shanghai, has been promoted to the local rank of Major-General, with effect from September 15, thus assuring that the senior command in Shanghai remains British. There



Maj.-Gen. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett

are very few precedents for such a promotion. When Brigadier O. C. Borrett was made Major-General in Shanghai in 1930, he was already next on the list for promotion. The Americans, it is understood, were informed before Brigadier Telfer-Smollett was promoted, and readily agreed that any change in the command would be most undesirable during the present crisis.—Reuter.

SEAMEN ASK SANCTIONS AGAINST JAPAN

Shanghai, Sept. 17. The Chinese Seamen's Union has despatched a telegram to the League of Nations in Geneva asking that effective sanctions be applied against Japan in view of her illegal blockade of the whole Chinese coast, which, it said, has adversely affected both Chinese and foreign shipping.

Mr. Chang Nai-chi, a leader of local cultural circles who went to Nanking last week on summons from a high Government official, returned to Shanghai recently says the Chinese press. Mr. Chang, it may be recalled, is one of the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association who were arrested and tried on charges of undermining the security of the Chinese Republic, but have recently been released on bail from the Higher Court in Soochow.

Saturday, Sept. 18

RAIN AGAIN CHECKS LOCAL FIGHTING

Both Sides Swamped in Their Trenches: Weather Prevents Real Progress in War

Shanghai, Sept. 18. With their trenches half flooded with water and the country roads turned into a quagmire by the incessant rainfall of the past three days, the two opposing forces, while grimly watching each other on various fronts, accomplished nothing spectacular during the last 24 hours, according to a Chinese communique.

With the exception of sporadic exchange of rifle and machine-gun fire and the occasional Japanese shelling of Chapel, Kiangwan and Pootung, neither side was able to make any advance.

Meanwhile the rainfall is welcomed by the Chinese soldiers, who are now taking advantage of the wet days further to entrench themselves on their new defence line.

In Japanese camps, the rain is regarded as a nuisance, for they want swift movement. And they have moments when they have to wait until it clears up before their motorized tanks and armoured cars can move again.

In spite of the rain, Japanese aeroplanes dropped several bombs on Pootung Point yesterday morning and afternoon. This was probably done in retaliation for Chinese sniping at Japanese gunboats in the Whangpoo, which kept on shelling an area near the M.B.K. wharf in Pootung until about 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Japanese attacks on Thursday and yesterday appeared to the spokesman to be directed with a view to breaching through the Chinese lines east and south of Kiangwan, although efforts were also made to turn the flank of Lotien and push the advance towards Lohai. Frontiers, however, had been the efforts of the Japanese.

Along the Hongkew and Chapei front, the spokesman revealed, Chinese defenders launched a vigorous attack on Thursday on the Japanese, who retaliated with artillery fire towards the vicinity of North Station.

The Aikuo Girls School was the centre of a machine-gun duel which lasted well into Thursday night, the spokesman continued. But the attempt of Japanese sailors and infantry to secure possession of the place were attended with little success.

The spokesman said it was reported 4,000 additional Japanese troops belonging to the 9th Division were landed at the Jukong Wharf on Thursday, and were immediately sent to reinforce their compatriots

operating west of the Civic Centre area.

Advance Claimed

Japanese forces advanced to a point 2,500 metres due west from Lotien early yesterday morning, a Japanese military spokesman announced yesterday evening. The progress, he said, was part of a general Japanese advance in a south-westerly direction from Lotien.

Gains were also claimed by the spokesman in the Yangchow sector where Japanese forces had occupied Chinchia village and Liuchiawang at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Kiangwan front had remained "unchanged," the spokesman declared.

Contrary reports notwithstanding, Chinese troops are still guarding the North Station area, where numerous sand bag redoubts were reported to have been erected during the night after a Japanese attack around midnight had been repulsed.

Diet Members at Lotien

Members of the Japanese House of Representatives who are now visiting the Shanghai war zone, the spokesman said, visited Lotien on Thursday and spent the night in the town.

Japanese troops the spokesman asserted, are advancing "satisfactorily" on the Lihuang front despite "bitter Chinese opposition."

Regarding the firing heard in the Chapel sector early this morning, the spokesman said that probably Chinese were fighting among themselves, for neither Japanese army nor naval units were in action at that hour.

RUSSIANS HELD AS "SPIES"

Shanghai, Sept. 18. Three Russians, one man and two women, were arrested a few days ago at the Shanghai South Station and detained by the Nantao police, pending the investigation of their local friends, who managed yesterday to see them in Nantao, they are held on suspicion of being "spies."

The arrested man is Mr. I. A. Zezulia, a Russian barber, who worked in Nanking at the Elita Beauty Parlour, 68 Chungshan Road, his mother A. A. Zezulia, 60, Alisa Y. Frolov, the manicurist of the same parlour. War time probably hit them hard and they decided to leave for Shanghai, the outskirts of which they reached safely but

10,000 GIVEN WORK IN WESTERN AREA

Seven Chinese Cotton Mills Resume Operations

Shanghai, Sept. 18. Over 10,000 workers are given employment in the western district today, when seven Chinese cotton mills are functioning. The total spindles of the plants are put at about 374,000.

The seven mills are, the Wing On No. 3 Factory and the Hung Chang factory in Markham Road, the Shun Sing No. 2 factory in Ichang Road, the Shun Sing No. 9 factory in Macao Road, the Tung Yi in Mokanshan Road, the Sin Yu No. 1 factory in West Soochow Road and the Sin Yu No. 2 factory in Robinson Road.

Although there are several Japanese mills in the same district, such as Nikka, Toyoda, Naigai and Tungshing factories, none has reopened its doors so far.

Meanwhile, the Bureau of Social Affairs has started registration of Chinese factories in the war zone. Blanks are also being prepared for the registration of unemployed workers.

MUCH TALK OF BOOM AT NINGPO RIVER

Not Started Yet Reports ss. Hsin Peking

Shanghai, Sept. 18. When the ss. Hsin Peking arrived alongside the French Bund early yesterday afternoon from Ningpo, she brought with her the news that while no boom across the Ningpo River has actually been started yet, there is considerable talk in progress regarding its construction. The ss. Hsin Peking was in Ningpo on Thursday and brought back to Shanghai several foreign passengers only and some cargo.

The fear of Japanese warships going up the Ningpo River to shell Ningpo is the cause for discussion of a boom to block the river. The boom would be placed either at the mouth of the river which is about 21 miles from Ningpo or at Chinghai, some fifteen miles from Ningpo where the river is narrow. It has been pointed out that there are no Chinghai forts which should be able to cope with Japanese warships if the forts have been modernized as reported.

Foreigners' Safety

Concern is felt locally for the safety of nearly 200 foreigners, most of them American missionaries, who are to be evacuated from Mokanshan and the Ningpo area, now it is reported that there is a likelihood of a boom being stretched across the Ningpo River by the Chinese authorities.

About 120 Americans, four British and seven Germans have notified Shanghai that they want to be evacuated. Arrangements were made for the ss. Hsin Peking to pick up these people and whoever else wanted to come, at Ningpo on September 22 and bring them to Shanghai. Those to be evacuated include sixty children, fifty women and 20 men.

While the American missionaries have all been advised to come in from up-country stations and resorts, there is nothing of a compulsory nature about their evacuation.

KWENMING ROAD SWEEPED BY FIRE

Incendiarism Suspected As Cause of Outbreak

Shanghai, Sept. 18. A large wood yard and saw-mill, four small weaving factories and ten Chinese houses were destroyed or gutted by a fire in Kwenming Road yesterday afternoon.

The fire, whose origin was suspected to have been incendiary, started at about 2 o'clock and burned for three hours before it was extinguished. The Shanghai Fire Brigade was notified and the firemen were permitted to function. After a hard fight they extinguished the flames. No one was injured. There were no occupants in any of the buildings when the Fire Brigade arrived.

The fire was one of the largest in the Shanghai area yesterday and the column of smoke was visible for a considerable distance despite the bad weather.

Sub-Officer E. C. Molleux, who was injured at a fire in the same neighbourhood on September 7, was still in a plaster cast yesterday. His neck was seriously affected by a fall at the blaze in the Whashing Tobacco Factory, Paotung Road, during the morning of September 7. The factory buildings had been suspected of housing snipers.

were arrested at the Railway Station by the Chinese Police.

The Russian Emigrants organizations are approaching the Chinese authorities on their behalf.

272 CHOLERA CASES IN SETTLEMENT

Confirmed Instances of Disease Listed

Shanghai, Sept. 18. The total of cholera cases registered in the International Settlement up to yesterday morning was given as 272, with 35 deaths. The corresponding figures on the previous day were 240 and 20.

Below is a table giving the total number of proved cases of cholera, and deaths caused by cholera since the outbreak of the disease this year. These cholera cases have been confirmed, by bacteriological examination, in hospitals situated in the International Settlement, and include all cases and deaths up to and including September 16.

September 10,	Cases	Deaths
Residents of International Settlement	147	21
Residents of French Concession	51	5
Residents of outlying Chinese Areas	32	5
No fixed abode (presumably refugees)	42	4
	272	35

Suspected Cases

In addition to the above confirmed cases, there were, also up to Thursday 578 clinically-suspected cases but approximately 80 per cent. of these have already been diagnosed as negative.

It is reiterated that the above figures are for cases treated in International Settlement hospitals only.

ITALIAN GRENADIERS TAKE OVER

One Company Occupies Line Along Soochow Creek

Shanghai, Sept. 18. Greeted unkindly by drizzling rain which poured down throughout the day, a company of the Savoy Grenadiers, the Italian troops who arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, took over part of the Settlement boundary fronting the Soochow Creek yesterday afternoon. This sector was formerly occupied by British and American forces, and extends from Ferry Road to Jessfield. A company from the Loyal Regiment has been stationed along part of this line during the past week.

The Grenadiers, who are quartered at the Japanese School, Kiaohow Road, will be responsible indefinitely for the defence of this sector, each company being on duty for a week at a time, and the remainder being stationed at headquarters. Eighty men will be in the line at a time. The Italian troops, in addition to their distinctive rifles, which are long and thin compared with the British type, are using light machine guns for the defence of their sector.

MUKDEN INCIDENT ANNIVERSARY

Chinese to Observe Three Minutes Silence

Shanghai, Sept. 18. To-day Shanghai will join with the rest of China in commemorating the sixth anniversary of the Mukden Incident with greater solemnity and seriousness in face of further Japanese aggression in North China and in Shanghai at present.

According to orders of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, the Shanghai populace are to observe a three-minute silence at noon to-day. After that, they are to pledge support to the Government and its leaders and to vow their willingness to sacrifice everything, even their life, for a long-drawn-out war with Japan.

In addition, the Party Headquarters ruled, the people here should take a vegetable diet to-day in order to save money for contributions as "comfort" funds to the Chinese defenders.

As to-morrow is the eve of the mid-autumn festival, during which the "moon cake" is the traditional favourite of the Chinese, the Tangs asked Shanghaiers to eat the "Kwang Bing" or "plain cake" instead.

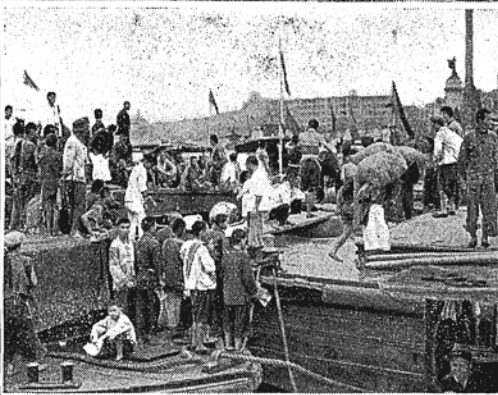
The "Kwang Bing" is a sort of biscuit popularized by General Chieh Chi-kwang for his troops fighting against Japanese invaders during the Ming Dynasty. This is to remind the people of the determined and firm resistance of Chinese troops more than 400 years ago against foreign invaders.

The Chinese flag will fly at half-mast to-day throughout the city.

There are several thousand technical men among the war victims now quartered in the various local refugee camps, according to a Chinese report which says that they will get proper training for war time services.

CARGO MOVING INTO SHANGHAI DESPITE WAR

N.C.H. Photos



The "hee-haw" chorus of the Chinese coolie has been noticeably absent from Shanghai in recent weeks for it means commerce in transit, but in the last few days an encouraging revival has occurred. These pictures show movements of cargo on the Bund on September 17.

LOCAL BUSINESS CREEPS OUT OF HIDING

"Business as Usual" Still Shanghai's Attitude: Hotels, Theatres Reopening

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

"BUSINESS (behind sandbags) as usual" is a sign valiantly posted all over Shanghai these days and symbolizes the defiant determination of local firms to carry on, come what may. There may be a touch of "aren't we brave?" in the gesture, but nevertheless it has been lending momentum to the general return of confidence and to the resumption of the routine activities and services. Creeping out of its shell, Shanghai is now sallying forth gradually in almost every field of activity. Each day sees more shops unboarding themselves and doing business. No longer is one board removed hesitantly to make a narrow entry through which people must squeeze in single file.

Two cinema theatres, the Grand and the Cathay, are again entertaining the multitude, the latter opening its doors yesterday for the first time since "Bloody Saturday." It is generally expected that some of the other theatres will follow suit shortly. Shanghai night-life is steadily growing in dimensions as more and more of the old haunts are again filled with popular music and gay parties. Festivities are forced to begin at what once would have been called absurdly early hours in order to cope with curfew, but people are making the most of the limited stretch of time. To allow thirty minutes in which to reach home, the nightclubs are all closing at 11 p.m.

Palace and Cathay Reopen

One of the more important parts of the city's recuperation is the re-opening of the Cathay and Palace Hotels which have been closed tightly ever since a pair of bombs fell upon them on August 14. A great deal of repair work was necessary, especially to the Palace Hotel, which received a bomb upon its roof on that fateful day.

Although some refused to close altogether at any time, most of the restaurants at first curtailed their business hours considerably immediately after the first shock of the local war. Now almost no restaurants are closed, and the business hours have lengthened steadily.

All the larger business offices are now in operation. A number of them found it wise to remove their premises temporarily from Soochow Road and other exposed areas to places in the French Concession.

More People on Bund

If the sandbag redoubts and S.V.C. were removed from the Bund, it would again have a fairly normal appearance, for traffic has daily increased despite the audible nearness of war. The mid-street parking spaces are again covered with cars through much of the day while men,

women and children have put a stop to the bleak appearance of late August. Buses and trams are again clanging along where the streets were deserted.

Tiring of sitting around in their houses, a large number of people who for some time after the Settlement bombings feared to stir abroad, are now walking about in disregard of the dangers which not long ago kept them on the lower floors of their houses and well away from windows and outer walls.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN COUNCIL CABLE

Japan Seen as Threat to World Peace

Japanese aggression was deplored in a telegram sent by the National Christian Council of China to the League of Nations, Geneva, on September 15. The telegram read as follows:—"Chinese Christian community deeply concerned large scale war of aggression by Japanese militarists threatening world peace stop humanity and international justice demand effective measures to check undeclared war appeal League enforce international treaty obligations." The telegram was signed by Miss Tsai Kwei, general secretary of the National Committee for the Y.W.C.A., Mr. S. C. Leung, general secretary of the National Committee for the Y.M.C.A., and Dr. W. Y. Chen, general secretary of the National Christian Council.

The following telegram was sent to Dr. Warnahis, secretary of the International Missionary Council in New York:—"Covenant fellowship service able bodied missionaries sharing crisis deprecate government societies pressing evacuation endangering Christian cause grateful remittances." It was signed by Messrs. W. Y. Chen, C. Y. Cheng, H. C. E. Liu, S. C. Leung and T. C. Bau.

SHANGHAI U.C. WORKERS IN HONGKONG

Women's Guild Guests of Sister Church, Kowloon

Shanghai, Sept. 19.

The lady members of Shanghai Union Church who a month ago were evacuated to Hongkong have quickly linked up with the sister churches in Hongkong and in Kowloon, and from the Ministers of the two churches, (Rev. MacKenzie Dow at Hongkong and the Rev. Mr. MacLean, at Kowloon), have met with a warm welcome.

Most of the visitors are located on the Kowloon side, and here the first gathering was arranged last week by the Women's Guild. Mrs. F. Short, of the London Mission, and secretary of the Guild, was responsible for sending out the invitations to a tea and bridge and mahjong party. A warm welcome was extended the visitors by the Rev. Mr. MacLean, who invited them to attend the Wednesday morning meetings of the Guild during their stay. On behalf of the visitors Mrs. A. C. Newcomb made a brief response.

Among the visitors present were: Mrs. C. W. Allan, Miss Winifred Allan, Mrs. Ashworth, Miss Margaret Brown, Mrs. N. A. Brown, Mrs. R. A. Close, Mrs. D. S. Edmunds, Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. F. H. B. Harmon, Mrs. W. H. Hudspeth, Mrs. J. A. C. Law, Mrs. James Macbeth, Mrs. A. C. Newcomb, Miss Kathleen Newcomb, Mrs. H. Pardoe, Mrs. W. C. Scott, Mrs. A. W. Sherriff (vice-president), Miss Eleanor Sherriff, Mrs. George Sinclair, Mrs. Umpleby, Miss Umpleby, and Mrs. Weaver.

At the weekly meeting of the Guild on September 22, Mrs. Sherriff has been invited to address the members.

SS. NAGASAKI MARU IS DELAYED

Shanghai, Sept. 18. The N.Y.K. ss. Nagasaki Maru, which was due in the harbour from Nagasaki yesterday morning with foreign and Japanese passengers, had not passed Woosung at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. An employee of the Company said the vessel would probably come in after dark.

A foreign source reported that Chinese artillery fire from Pootung to Woosung yesterday morning prevented the ship from entering the Whangpoo River. She had arrived at the normal time, but the fighting kept her off Woosung breakwater, according to this source. A Japanese spokesman, on the other hand, attributed the delay to "bad weather."

Because one of the foreign passengers, a British lady, in the Nagasaki Maru had been reported ill by radio,

U.S. FLEET SHIPS TO CARRY CIVILIANS

Submarine Tender, Transport Booking Passengers

Shanghai, Sept. 18.

More civilian transport duty is to be done by vessels of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet according to information received yesterday from the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral H. E. Yarnall. The U.S.S. Canopus, submarine tender, will sail from Tsingtao on Monday direct for Manila with a full passenger list of 112 Americans, mostly women and children. She will leave Manila on September 28 for Shanghai.

At Woosung on October 3 she will pick up Americans desiring to go to Kobe. But before going to Kobe she will continue north to pick up Americans at Tsingtao on October 5 and at Chefoo on October 7. A nearly full load of 97 passengers has already been booked for this trip to Kobe, all of whom are returning to the United States via the President Wilson, President Jefferson or President Hoover of the Robert Dollar line.

Similar transport duty for civilians will be done by the transport Chaumont after she has brought reinforcements from the United States to Shanghai.

This transport sails from Chefoo on September 26 for Manila, touching at Tsingtao, Woosung and Hongkong on her way south. She is expected to arrive at Manila on October 6. On her return to northern ports she will proceed to Kobe if there is sufficient demand at that time for civilian passage.

A radio report from the U.S.S. Sacramento, American gunboat carrying 24 civilians to Hongkong for return to the United States via the ss. President Coolidge, states that all passengers are well and highly pleased with the arrangements made for their comfort. They are especially enjoying the Navy rations.

The Municipal Emergency Ambulances responded to 23 calls on Sept. 17, conveying 30 patients. Only two cases were "War Casualties" one shrapnel and one bullet wound.

The Cantonese Residents' Association in Shanghai has chartered the steamships ss. Fousheng and Sulyang for further repatriation of co-provincials to Kwantung, says a report to the Chinese press.

The Shanghai Fire Brigade sent an ambulance to the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, where the vessel ordinarily docks, at 9.20 o'clock yesterday morning. The ambulance had to return empty because of the failure of the ship to enter port.

Sunday, Sept. 19

CHINESE AIRMEN RAIN BOMBS ON WAYSIDE

Succession of Air Raids Lasts Throughout Night: Huge Conflagration Caused

Shanghai, Sept. 19.

SHANGHAI suffered the worst air raids in its history last night when, from 6.50 p.m. to 9 o'clock, and from 11 o'clock to well after midnight Chinese planes rained incendiary bombs on the Yangtzepoo, Wayside, and Broadway areas; and judging from the huge fires blazing far out, set fire to many buildings well beyond the Settlement boundaries.

Chinese planes proved more daring than they have been up to date, zooming down from the brightly moon-lit skies and dropping their bombs from low altitudes. Japanese anti-aircraft guns brought one of the planes down in the earlier raid, the machine crashing with a roar which was heard all over the Central District.

During the later raids incendiary bombs could be seen bursting over Wayside, sending showers of flames and sparks up like Roman candles. A minute after the bursts, flames leaped up over the stricken areas, and a minute or so later whole blocks were seen to be in flames.

Numerous casualties were caused in the French Concession and the International Settlement from the hail of shrapnel which was sent into the sky after the raiders. Shells from all angles—from the Japanese warships in the river and from the Landing Party Headquarters and apparently from one of the wharves on which the Japanese have established an anti-aircraft station—burst over the foreign areas, while searchlights swept the skies.

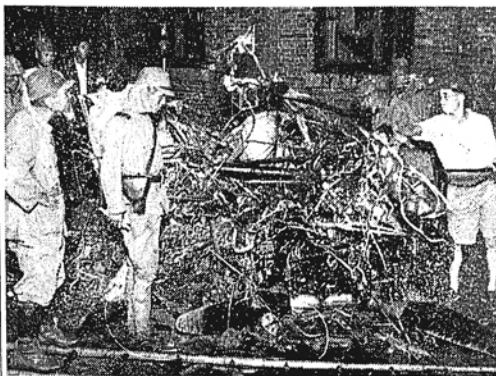
Down to Woosung

The raiders were not satisfied with dropping their bombs in the nearer areas, but swept down river to Woosung. From the Bund the searchlights of the Japanese ships at the

followed is best told by one of the men. "Hell seemed to break loose," he declared, "as we tore down the Bund, over Garden Bridge and into the pitch darkness of Broadway. The crash of the gun-fire was very nearly deafening and the air was splitting with tracers. Three times Japanese patrols tried to stop us. They must have thought us lunatics to be running that gauntlet."

"The nightmare journey lasted for about a mile and then we were completely stopped by dangling high tension wires and a party of Japanese who most emphatically told us to clear out of the danger zone. Somers went on to investigate. The spot seemed to be in the vicinity of the N.Y.K. wharf near the end bend in Broadway. The fire was nothing at all. Nothing more, it seemed, than the embers of where a bomb had burst harmlessly to property."

"The plane was still bombing Yangtzepoo and low trajectory shells and bullets, some seeming to come from the Chinese in Pootung, were whizzing everywhere. We were about to turn tail for the station when an incendiary bomb burst about 60 yards away. In a flash our men were cringing against walls or diving under the engine. It was a most terrifying sight, as though the earth had opened up and squirted fire far and wide. It landed in the rear of some Chinese buildings; had it struck the road none of us could possibly have survived. The whole foreground on the north side of east Broadway went up in a sheet of flame. The shelling was hard and thick. There was



CHINESE PLANE BROUGHT DOWN IN RAID

Wreckage of the Curtiss Hawk 111 which was brought down by Japanese anti-aircraft fire during the incendiary raid on Saturday night. The machine crashed in the compound of the Sung Sing Cotton Mill, No. 7, and the pilot was killed.

nothing for it but retreat and Somers gave the order. The plane seemed to be dogging our path back to Garden Bridge. Anti-aircraft fragments fell all around us as we dashed for safety as fast as we dared in the ink blackness."

Awesome Spectacle

The raid ended as they got well down the Bund. Back at the station the Chief Officer had been advised that a major conflagration had been started by the bomb. He took charge of the machine and returned to the scene with most of the original crew. Blazes had burst out at two points—near the corner of East Seward Road and Chaoufoong Road, and Kungping Road and Broadway. From the Bund, flames could be seen leaping high above the waterfront buildings and vast clouds of gold coloured smoke belched upwards in the still air. It was an awe-inspiring background to the aerial and land war raging intermittently over the Whangpoo, Hongkew and Yangtzepoo and its glare was putting the Chinese objectives into far too bold prominence for Japanese peace of mind.

Fires Out Of Hand

The fires quickly raced out of hand. Four pumps were sent from the

Central Station. Those massed resources were inadequate and a call was made to Yulin Road police station for an escort for additional equipment from the Yangtzepoo Fire Station. Fourth Officer R. J. Watkins, at Central, could have used six pairs of hands to answer telephone calls pouring in and another six and as many mouths to flag subsidiary stations and the fire front. One of his high-speed jobs was to arrange for unimpeded passage over the Garden Bridge for a Shanghai Power Co. waggon. It was very necessary to cut off electricity in the fire zones.

Civilian Casualty List

Considering the amount of anti-aircraft fire pumped into the air above the International Settlement and the Concession, the casualties were comparatively light though bad enough for non-combatant territory. By 1 a.m. two deaths had been reported and four woundings. A Chinese woman was killed near the corner of Shanhaiwan and Tszepang Roads and another succumbed to a bullet wound in the Siza area. A Chinese received a wound in the foot near the corner of Connaught and Kiaochoo Roads and another was wounded near the corner of Yates and Bubbling Well Roads.

Penetrating the room where she was standing looking at the air raid just a few moments before, a large calibre machine-gun bullet tore a hole in the roof of a British resident's house near the corner of Connaught and Kiaochoo Roads. There was no occupant of the room at the time.

Duds Fall In Concession

In the Concession, a Chinese was wounded opposite the French Police Club. Many shells fell in the area. A few were duds and others exploded without causing harm. At 12.25 a.m. a dud shell landed in the bathroom of Mr. F. B. Lynch's residence at 957 Avenue Foch. Other duds landed outside 1388 Avenue Joffre and 461 Avenue Foch.

Exploding as it hit the road, an anti-aircraft shell at 9 o'clock blew a hole in the pavement of Avenue du Roi Albert near Rue Batard. Fortunately no one was near at the time and no casualties resulted.

At the height of the later raid anti-aircraft shells fell all around the Embankment Building and smashed the windows of many cars parked in the court-yard near the Soochow Creek. There were no casualties.

SCARED CHINESE DIE FROM STARVATION

Tragic Revelations Made in Eastern Area

Shanghai, Sept. 19.

Reluctant to leave their homes, Chinese families are still in Hongkew and the Eastern District generally, where they lead a precarious existence, the main problem being food.

In some Chinese houses rice-bags have been stacked strategically as "protection" against shelling and bombing. When food becomes scarce, the "protection" gradually vanishes!

One of the tragic factors noted in the last two weeks has been the deaths of Chinese in the Kashing Road area and other no-man's-land from starvation. Settlement authorities attempting to evacuate Chinese families there have more than once found the bodies of members of civilian families who had perished because their food supplies gave out and they were too frightened to attempt evacuation. The bodies of Chinese civilians found in Market Street, Yuenchang Road, Yuenfong Road and other streets during the early part of the hostilities explain the apprehension felt by the men, women and children now dead by starvation.

A small black dog of undetermined breed was liberated yesterday from a house in Hongkew where it had been starved for at least two weeks. It was given food by its liberators, who will probably adopt it as a mascot.

Property Evacuated

The evacuation of property from "north of the creek" continued on a large scale yesterday. From early morning till dark there was a steady stream of humanity over the Garden Bridge, back and forth, to remove valued possessions from houses in the eastern area. There will be further removals to-day.

British, Americans, Portuguese, Russians, Indians and many other nationalities shifted their goods yesterday under Japanese protection. The Settlement Police did much to help the movement and numerous lorries carried property into safer territory.

Some of the Chinese remaining in the Eastern District do not keep to their houses but are seen in alleys and streets in broad daylight. Some of them have been seen working for the Japanese in control of the district.

Bodies are still being burnt in the northern part of the Eastern Area.

POOTUNG PEASANTS HARVEST CROPS

Large Areas of Cotton Crops Affected by Fighting

Shanghai, Sept. 19.

Braving customary Japanese shelling and bombing, a number of Chinese farmers have returned to their fields in Pootung, harvesting cotton and rice crops which are reported to surpass those of last year in quantity and quality.

A total of 1,000,000 mow of cotton crop is, according to Chinese reports, affected by the military operations around Shanghai. A major proportion of the products, it is feared, will be completely ruined.

The area affected, it is reported, covers Chuansha, Nanwei and Fenghsien districts in Pootung and Tachung, Kating and Paoshan districts in the lower Yangtze delta, which form the richest cotton growing region in Kiangsu province. Although the crops are ripe now, harvesting has been rendered impossible by the situation.

Many Properties Burn in Eastern Areas

Shanghai, Sept. 19.

Among the properties damaged by the incendiary bombs last night, according to the latest information on going to press, were:

Imperial Chemical Industries Godown at Chaoufoong and East Seward Roads.

Ewo Cotton Mill, fire extinguished after one room was burned out. Kungping Terrace, residential, at Broadway and Kungping Road.

Behr & Hatherly egg factory, next to Yangtzepoo fire station, bomb in building, but under control.

Shanghai Cotton Mill, well alight at time of going to press, awaiting machine from hard-pressed Yangtzepoo station.

China Soap Co., Yangtzepoo Road, one machine detached from Kungping Road, fighting blaze.

Nanyang Godown No. 5, completely gutted, Chaoufoong Road, unidentified godown next door, water damage through severe fight to save it.

Block of Chinese houses at Chaoufoong and Seward Road.

Corner Dixwell Road and Broadway, one machine returning with Capt. Gordon Dyson from Kungping Road, detached to fight big blaze.

In all, the harassed Fire Brigade had to send four machines from Central Station and these, with Yangtzepoo's three, had to be shuttled back and forth as no more equipment could be spared from south of the Creek.

mouth of the river could be seen, and the sound of distant anti-aircraft fire could be heard.

No fewer than eight huge fires could be seen at midnight last night in the eastern district and beyond. The Fire Brigade did wonderful work and many of the blazes were extinguished in remarkably quick time.

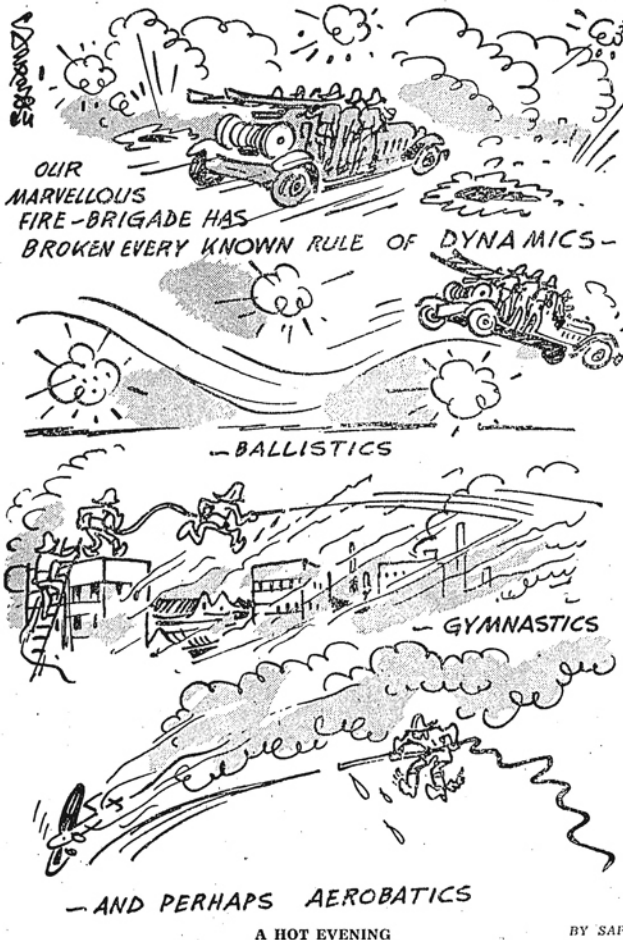
Late last night the Chinese claimed to have hit a Japanese warship in the river with one of their bombs, but this could not be confirmed.

The Chinese plane which was shot down was a Curtiss Hawk III, which took part in the first raid on the Settlement shoreline at 7.40 last night. The craft, bearing a "Che-kiang" insignia on the wing, crashed in the compound of the Sung Sing Cotton Mill No. 7, 434 Yangtzepoo Road, next to the Dairen Kisen Kaisha's wharf. The pilot of the plane died before medical attention could be given to him.

Firemen's Grim Venture

The conflagration culminated at 8.00 p.m. when the Yangtzepoo Station turned out for a blaze at the Ewo cotton mills. The damage was confined to machinery hurt by flames and the bomb discharged in the scutching room on the first floor and portion of the roof wrecked at the impact point.

At 8.35 came the call for what was to be an epic turn-out of a hectic night for the fire-fighters. The special squad under Assistant Station Officer R. Somers headed for Hongkew. Fourteen regulars, volunteers and Chinese formed the crew. What



A HOT EVENING

BY SAPAJOU

CHAIN OF NEW FIRES AROUND SHANGHAI

Northern Area Again Swept by Conflagrations

Shanghai, Sept. 19. At 9.33 a.m. yesterday a number of houses at Hochien Road near Meishow Road were reported to be alight; a fire in the vicinity of the Civic Centre, and a third fire on Tungchow Road, north of the Settlement Boundary, were also reported.

Between 10 o'clock and noon, new fires were noted at the corner of Range and North Szechuan Roads, and in the vicinity of eight Character Bridge (Pa Teu Chiao).

Numerous fires were reported in the Northern Chapel, Hongkew and Pootung Areas yesterday and on Friday.

Called by Yulin Road Police at 1.11 p.m., on Friday Yangtzeppoo Division turned out under Station Officer L. Heap to Pingliang and Chemulpo Roads and found the main building of the Yoh Zang Electrical Works—a two-storied structure of brick—well alight, the first floor and portion of the roof having already collapsed.

After about an hour's work, the detachment extinguished the outbreak. The main factory building was gutted but the remainder of the electrical works was saved.

A call was received from Wayside Police to Kweming and Pootung Roads at 1.55 p.m.

Yangtzeppoo Division being engaged at the other fire, a Leyland pump ("Special Squad") turned out from Central Station, manned by foreign officers and volunteers and Chinese firemen under Asst. Station Officer J. W. Currie, and found the Lee Ching Wooden Box Factory a mass of flames throughout, with numerous stacks of cut timber burning furiously. The fire had already jumped an alleyway on the north and ignited a portion of the Far Eastern Flannel factory, while two blocks of Chinese dwellings on the south had also become slightly involved.

In view of the threat to a large area congested block a call for assistance was turned in and another pump was despatched from Central Station.

Spread Checked

It was obvious from the outset that the box factory and its contents could not be saved, in view of the strong hold the fire had gained, and consequently efforts were concentrated on checking the spread of the flames in the flannel factory and on preventing the fire from spreading to other property. In this the detachment was successful, for after about three and a half hours the fire was brought under control. The wooden box factory was gutted, but the damage to other premises was not extensive.

The emergency ambulances responded to 15 calls, and 20 patients were conveyed to hospitals. There was only one "war casualty."

CHINESE MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL

Event Not to Be Celebrated Owing to Situation

Shanghai, Sept. 19. The Mid-Autumn Festival, one of the three major festivals in the year, will not be celebrated in China this year owing to the situation, and the Chinese public has been urged by civic leaders and Kuomintang officials to donate the money to be spent in the customary celebration of the occasion to "comfort funds" for soldiers.

The festival, which falls on the fifteenth day of the eighth moon, which is to-day, will be observed by banking institutions as a holiday. Member banks of the Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers Association will be closed for one day.

In order to meet the market demand for cash, Chinese Government banks are reported to have already made short-term discount loans to the amount of over \$5,000,000, as the festival is also a major settlement day. The other two important festivals or settlement days are the Dragon Boat Festival and the Chinese New Year.

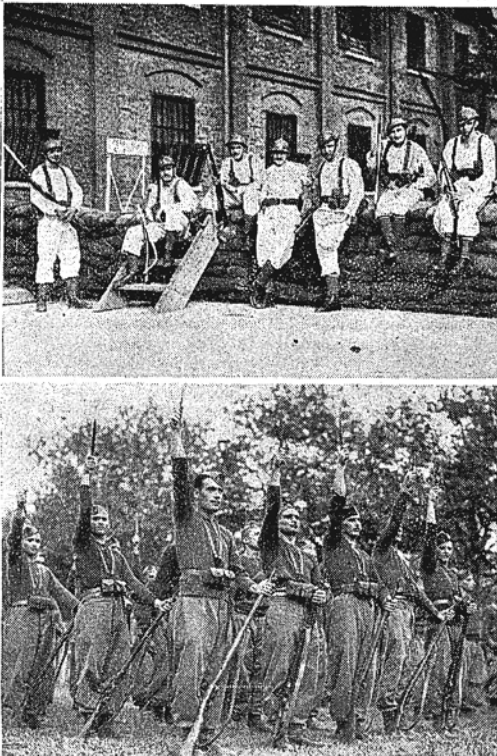
The difficulty of collecting accounts during the present period is admitted in banking circles. Such collections in the International Settlement, the French Concession and the Nantao area may cover 30 per cent. of the accounts, leaving the remainder to be settled by the New Year.

HOLLYWOOD RUSHES FILMS OF LOCAL WAR

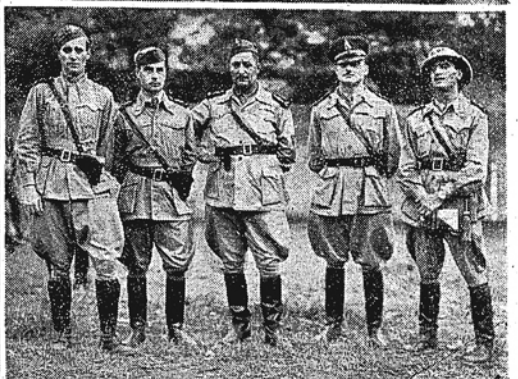
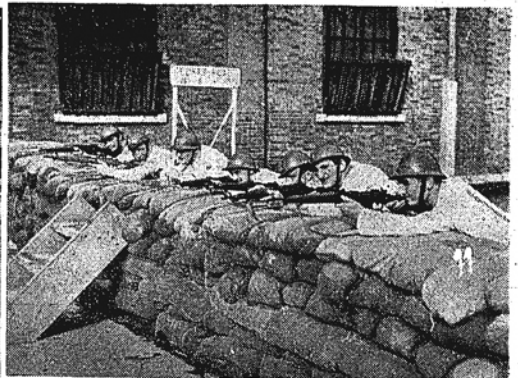
Hollywood, Sept. 16. Motion picture producers here are speeding up production to capitalize on the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Pictures in preparation include "North of Shanghai," "Daughter of Shanghai," "West of Shanghai" and "Shanghai Deadline."—United Press.

ITALIAN SAILORS AND SOLDIERS DEFENDING SHANGHAI

N.C.H. Photos



At Ferry Road and Soochow Creek, Italian sailors are depicted manning positions immediately to their left. The Marines were digging at Kiaochoo Road Park—the Grenadiers from Addis Ababa presenting



the sandbags, with the American Marines (not in the picture) defending at the time photographs were taken. The lower pictures were taken the bayonet salute, while the other picture shows a group of officers.

JAPANESE RESUME OFFENSIVE IN LOTIEN

Advances Claimed in Several Districts: Artillery Duels Mark Day: Kiangwan, Chapei Quiet

Shanghai, Sept. 19. With the return of better weather the Japanese again commenced their offensive on the Chinese positions yesterday. Lotien, which had been recaptured by the Chinese two days ago, was again taken by the Japanese, who claimed to have made advances in several other important sectors of the front.

Artillery duels in the early morning, which were resumed in the evening between Chinese batteries stationed somewhere along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Japanese near the Naval Landing Party Headquarters at Hongkew Park, were a feature of the day's fighting.

From time to time during the day snipers fired on Japanese warships in the Whangpoo, provoking replies into the hinterland. Warships in the river also joined in the bombardment of Chinese positions near the North Station and at Markham Road. Chinese claimed that, with the exception of Lotien, all Japanese attacks on their main line were futile and expensive. The Chinese second line is believed to be very strong and the troops are confident of being able to hold it.

Lotien, scene of many a severe engagement since the landing of Japanese troops on August 23, again changed hands, according to a Chinese military spokesman at a press conference yesterday. The small village fifteen kilometers from Pao-shan fell to Japanese troops 'on Friday.

From Lotien, enemy troops attempted to push southward in the direction of a village by the name of Siao-tang-ssu. Their efforts ended in failure, however, the spokesman said.

South-east of Lotien, Chinese troops were occupying a line about 2,000 metres from the Lotien-Tachang highway, through the villages of Chinchiastun and Chienwashe, according to the spokesman. One Japanese bomber operating in the vicinity of Peichutien, was brought down west of the place, he said.

East of Liuhang, Chinese troops were defending a line running through Tsaoawangmiao and Yangmuchaio. Early on Friday morning, the Japanese succeeded in entering Yangmuchaio after a heavy bombardment but Chinese troops counter-attacked in the afternoon and regained the village. Later in the day, the Japanese came back with about 3,000 men. They were driven back after a head-on clash which lasted until night-fall, the spokesman said.

With the exception of an abortive attempt by the Japanese to push through Chinese positions in the vicinity of Chih Te University, the Kiangwan and Chapei sectors remained quiet yesterday, the spokesman said.

The Japanese attack on the Chinese line was launched at about 11 a.m. yesterday. Chinese defenders counter-attacked, resulting in their pushing forward about 300 metres from their original positions, the spokesman said.

Early yesterday morning and on Friday evening, Chinese batteries again exchanged shots with Japanese naval vessels anchored along Yangtzeppoo section, Japanese batteries heavily bombarded Chungshan Road and its vicinity throughout Friday and yesterday morning. No damage of military importance was done, according to the spokesman.

Hungjao Aerodrome Raided
At 5.30 p.m. yesterday, four Japanese aeroplanes raided the Hungjao Aerodrome. Of seven bombs dropped, four landed in the field and three outside. No casualties were reported, he said.

A letter to a Japanese pilot from his wife found in his possession after he crashed to death in an aerial combat at Tien Chang district on August 27 was reproduced in the "Shun Pao," a Chinese daily, together with pictures of the wife and her killed husband.

The writer of the letter expressed deep concern over the safety of her husband, saying that his mother was praying for him every day. She lamented the fact that "too many deaths" have been suffered by the air armada in Northern Formosa. Continuing in an anxious tone, the message conveyed the hope that the husband might emulate the example of another pilot who escaped death in a battle.

Weather Favours War

With favourable weather conditions rapidly returning, further activity by the Japanese army is expected along all fronts, the Japanese military spokesman declared yesterday morning.

Chinese counter-attacks along all fronts, the spokesman said, were repulsed with heavy losses to the attacking forces. The air arm, he added, has been reconnoitering the Chinese third defence lines running from Tsung to Kating.

According to Chinese reports, the spokesman said, the Japanese have been landing troops at many points. He declared that the report that Japanese were landing troops was true but added that the places of disembarkation mentioned in the Chinese reports were inaccurate.

Regarding Japanese army movements in North China, the spokesman asserted that "satisfactory" progress was being made. Considerable advances, he declared, are being made along the Tientsin-Pukow railway. The spokesman added that preparations were being made by the Japanese to attack Tsungchow, on the railway.

Japanese Bombarded

Japanese positions at the Yangtzeppoo and Hongkew sectors were subjected to heavy shelling at 6.30 o'clock yesterday morning by Chinese batteries in Pootung.

Shells were exploding in the vicinity of the Japanese Naval Landing Headquarters.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Chinese artillery units in Kiangwan also started firing at the Japanese positions at Hongkew and Yangtzeppoo. The accuracy with which the Chinese artillery men operated their guns was said to have been responsible for heavy damage and casualties inflicted upon the enemy forces during the shelling, according to a Chinese communiqué.

In the meantime another attempt made by Japanese troops to land in Pootung was frustrated by the Chinese defenders. At about 6.30 o'clock small Japanese river launches, packed to capacity with Japanese soldiers, were heading at top speed for Luchiatui (Lokiatze) off the Pootung coast. When approaching, the launches were fired upon by Chinese machine-guns. Unable to stand the fire they were forced to beat a retreat after replying with machine-gun fire.

Chinese Machine-gunned

Simultaneously, a Japanese gunboat moored opposite the Wayside Park started machine-gunning Chinese positions at Pootung. The firing lasted about half an hour without causing any damage on the Chinese side.

Severe fighting which was raging since Friday night at the North Station sector ended early yesterday morning when Chinese troops were reported to have successfully repulsed the attack by the Japanese invaders from North Szechuan Road.

BUND HOTELS AGAIN OPEN DOORS

Cathay and Palace Return to Normal After Bombing

Shanghai, Sept. 19. Yesterday two neighbours, separated only by the width of the Nanking Road and both looking out on that thoroughfare as well as on the Bund, agreed simultaneously to come to life again, after five weeks' closure. As they were the Cathay and the Palace Hotels which suffered so sadly in the bombing of August 14, the effort was notable.

Many friends called in on Mr. Robert Telfer and Mr. F. Boss to congratulate them. Very sensibly the reopening was not made the occasion for any special flourish. A business-like return to work, so far as conditions permitted, was the keynote of the attitude of the two managements.

Signs of the disaster were all too apparent as the visitor was taken up to the ballroom of the Cathay or gazed at the matting which roofs part of the Palace Hotel where the bomb wrought such havoc. Yet the essence of the return to normality was there—kitchens running, lounges reopened and dining rooms calmly prepared to perform their proper functions.

Indeed the famous Peking room on the eighth floor of the Cathay looked as if it had been running without interruption, although could it have been persuaded to release some of its impressions it must have had a thrilling story to tell. A glimpse of that room in which so many people in Shanghai have spent pleasant evenings and enjoyed many midday luncheons gave a cheerful promise of better times. May they soon come for both hotels and for the community generally.

1,300 MORE REFUGEES LEAVE SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Sept. 19. About 1,300 refugees left Shanghai yesterday for the north or south, 1,100 sailing on board the Butterfield & Swire ss. Suiyang for Canton, and a further 200 on board the Jardine's ss. Lee Sang for Tsingtao and northern ports. The Butterfield & Swire ss. Shuntien also left yesterday for northern ports. The Butterfield & Swire ss. Shengking arrived yesterday evening from Tsingtao and northern ports.

The Messageries Maritimes ss. Chenouex is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Europe next Wednesday.

ST. JOHN'S TO OPEN AUTUMN TERM

Temporary Premises in Continental Emporium

Shanghai, Sept. 19. With its new quarters secured in the Continental Emporium, Nanking Road, St. John's University, the oldest American missionary institution of higher learning here, will commence its autumn term on October 10, instead of on October 15, as previously reported according to the university authorities.

The St. John's Middle School, however, will begin its classes on October 15 in the Emporium Building.

Registration of college students will take place in the new quarters on October 15 and 16, while entrance examinations will be held on September 30, October 1 and 2, and those of the middle school on September 30 and October 1.

Owing to the limitation of accommodation, the college and the middle school will divide their time in holding classes in their new quarters. The college will conduct classes in the morning from 9 to 12 o'clock, while the middle school from 1.30 to 4.30 in the afternoon.

The university administrative office will be removed to the Continental Emporium on September 25.

While the enrolment cannot be ascertained at present, it is expected to be large in view of the fact that numerous students from other universities in Shanghai and in the north affected by the Sino-Japanese hostilities will seek to enrol temporarily in St. John's. So far as girl students are concerned, there are already 30 who have applied for the freshman class, and many more are expected in the other classes.

MAIL MATTER HELD FOR ADDRESSES

Parcels Will be Accepted for the Interior.

Shanghai, Sept. 19. Beginning from to-morrow, ordinary parcels for Kiangsu, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechuen and Kweichow will be accepted and transported by truck or launch service to Soochow for further transmission by trains or steamers at an extra fee of ten cents a parcel, it was announced by the Shanghai Post Office yesterday.

With the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai, the delivery of mails by the Chapei, Wayside and Yuhang Road sub-offices was rendered impossible. It was announced that mail within the delivery areas of the above sub-offices are being temporarily kept in the Carter Road, Rue Massenet and Rue Knaetzer sub-office pending the addressees' calling for delivery.

It is learned that a large volume of mail matter has not yet been called for and that a time-limit has been fixed for the addressees' calling for delivery. Should such mail matter be not taken within ten days, the same will be returned to their respective offices of origin for disposal.

The former residents of Chapei, Wayside and Yuhang Road are urged to make a special effort to take delivery of their mail matter, if any, as soon as possible so as to preclude the necessity of returning the same to the offices of origin.

U.S. EVACUATION

Shanghai, Sept. 19. Two communiques regarding the evacuation of U.S. citizens were last night issued by the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

The U.S.S. Gold Star, now evacuating American nationals to Kobe and Manila, will remain in Kobe till to-day. This delay has been caused by delay in the arrival of the ss. President Grant. On the trip, the U.S.S. Gold Star is also meeting the Presidents Garfield, Jackson, and Lincoln at Kobe. She is to return to Shanghai with a large quantity of United States mail about September 28.

Haihow Report

A report has been received that the port of Haihow has been closed by Chinese officials. An attempt has been made to communicate with all American nationals proceeding to that port advising them to go to Tsingtao. In as much as some doubt exists that all will receive this information, and in view of the possibility that some may already be there without means of travel or funds it has been decided to send a U.S. destroyer, as previously scheduled, to arrive off Haihow on the morning of September 19 to transport American nationals to Tsingtao. Both Chinese and Japanese officials have been notified to this effect.

SWEEPING UP TO-MORROW'S "CHOW"

N.C.H. Photos



In these hard times every little helps, and these Chinese, sweeping up rice escaping from bags unloaded on the Bund, are finding many a free meal.

BOY SCOUTS' HEROIC ROLE IN SHANGHAI

Great Work Done in Assisting Wounded: Many Do Odd Jobs in Refugee Camps

Shanghai, Sept. 19. Scouts organized under the Shanghai City Boy Scouts Association who is not actively engaged in work resulting from the present crisis. Like their brother-scouts during the Great War they are non-combatants although their duties often take them close to the front lines. Some are attached to Red Cross units, others work in the refugee camps.

In the various hospitals they may be found reading to or writing letters for the wounded soldiers, and many a family owes its reunion to those scouts who have spent long hours searching for the missing members. Others are on traffic control duty with the Public Utilities Bureau, others collect, transport and distribute comforts to the troops while merchants of the Rice Guild avail themselves of scouts for transporting their important commodity. Everywhere the Chinese scout is making the ideal of "Service" an accomplished fact.

Should you visit the temporary Scout H.Q.'s at Tatung Road, the hospitals or the refugee camps you will be thoroughly satisfied with the excellent organization and discipline that keep company with flat felt hats, khaki shirts and the Boy Scout "smile that won't come off". An efficient card index system helps the youthful brains behind tired eyes; field telephones knit into a whole the scattered units, while cyclist messengers come and go to their comrades farther afield. There is no shouting or excitement, rather is there a quietude that gives to the visitor a curious impression of concentration and determined effort: the souls of veterans have entered the hearts of youths.

Two Scouts Killed

Already two of these scouts have been called to the Great-Campfire. Rover-Scout Ho Kwok-zu of the 50th Troop met his death in the Sincere tragedy, while Scout Zau Voo-tung of the Y.M.C.A. Troop was killed while on duty at the door of the newly-formed refugee camp at the Great World. Back of the lines, two scouts of the 50th Troop engaged in Red Cross work have been injured; Ho Sze-kwei receiving a nasty smash on the right elbow while Wu Sze-ling owes his life to a steel helmet, the latter now looking more like the shell of a bivalve than that useful article as pictured by Sapejou.

To the 50th Troop, better known as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Troop, whose elder boys received their baptism of fire in the 1932 in-

cident, has fallen the honour of working with the Red Cross units in the field. Each Red Cross truck carries one picked scout from this troop. This lad is responsible for the collecting, guidance and delivery of the truck's cargo of broken humanity. Often the boys are away from Shanghai for two or three days. The work is dangerous. The bombing and machine-gunning of the roads by the enemy airmen during the day make it necessary to carry out all moves at night when the danger from collisions, ditches, and bomb-holes is nearly as great. Congestion at local hospitals has made it necessary to convey wounded to centres at Wusih, Soochow, and Sunhsiang, long and arduous journeys, but the scouts smile and "carry on".

Sleep Under Trucks

At the front or at the clearing stations they snail a few winks under the trucks. When at rest they must be prepared to shift at short notice and when on the road every faculty developed by scout training must be constantly ready to meet surprising situations. The wrong road, bad judgment of time or distance, or a moment's foolhardiness may mean the loss of twenty to thirty men as well as the loss of the truck. When the scouts, often so covered with dust and splattered with blood as to be unrecognizable, return to troop H.Q. and slump down on campbeds, they give but a few hours of dream-mented sleep, one wonders what insatiable fury drives mankind to destroy the civilization he so proudly boasts of creating.

There are many examples of the individual and collective bravery and coolness shown under the most trying conditions. To quote one will be sufficient. On August 18 twenty-three scouts were on duty at a field dressing station near Chenju. The over-worked doctors busy amputating limbs or probing for shrapnel, tired nurses hastily dressing the less serious cases, wounded and still more wounded awaiting attention. Suddenly the distant drum of aeroplanes is heard, everyone looks skywards hoping that these "iron birds", look-

MUKDEN INCIDENT OBSERVED

Chinese Vow to Sacrifice All for Resistance

Shanghai, Sept. 19. The sixth anniversary of the Mukden Incident was observed by Chinese residents in Shanghai yesterday, when many vowed their determination to sacrifice everything to support a prolonged resistance against the enemy. No mass meeting was held, but the oath was taken at homes, shops and street corners by Chinese at noon. The Kuomintang song was broadcast at this hour.

In mourning of the occasion which led to the occupation of Manchuria by Japanese, all National and Party flags were lowered to half-mast over

Foreigners Pays for Beer From Own Ice-Box

Shanghai, Sept. 19. It came out of his own ice-box but he had to pay 40 cents for it! The story was told—and vouched for—yesterday of an American citizen who took advantage of the opportunity to remove some of his property from a house in Hongkew—in Young Allen Court, it was said. He found Japanese reservists in possession of the place. As it was a pretty hot day he felt like having a beer, and went to his refrigerator from habit. He found beer there all right but it was not his own stock. He ended by paying 40 cents for a bottle (a reasonable charge indeed), then went on with his evacuation.

Chinese public buildings, stores and houses in the Settlement and the French Concession. Large quantities of pamphlets and handbills were widely distributed to arouse the patriotic feeling of the masses.

The "Kwang Bing," a kind of biscuit popularized by General Chieh Chi-kwang in his campaign against Japanese invaders during the Ming Dynasty, formed the only diet of many Chinese residents to save money to be contributed towards "comfort funds" for soldiers.

Almost every Chinese newspaper dwelt on the incident, urging every Chinese to join in the fight for national existence. In the strife, the "Central Daily News" remarked, two guiding principles should be well borne in mind, namely: national life should be placed above everything else, and national existence can only be safeguarded through self-reliance and self-strengthening.

The anniversary was also observed in many other Chinese cities, according to messages received here last night. At many places, a three-minute silence was observed before taking the oath to sacrifice all for a continued resistance.

309 CHOLERA CASES IN SETTLEMENT

No Further Deaths Were Noted on Friday

Shanghai, Sept. 19. Below is a table giving the total number of proved cases of cholera, and deaths caused by cholera since the outbreak of the disease this year. These cholera cases have been confirmed by bacteriological examination, in hospitals situated in the International Settlement, and include all cases and deaths up to and including September 17. Cases totaled 272 in Friday's report.

Cases	Deaths
Residents of International Settlement	171
Residents of French Concession	53
Residents of Outlying Chinese Areas	39
No fixed abode (it is assumed refugees)	59
	209

No further deaths were reported on Friday, the number of deaths remaining at 35 as on September 16.

In addition to the above confirmed cases, there were, also up to September 17, 655 clinically suspected cases.

It is reiterated that the above figures are for cases treated in International Settlement hospitals only.

ling like the sinister vultures that swoop continuously over Malabar Hill, will pass on. But not the dreaded whirr of the power-drive and bombs fall thick. Something akin to panic grips among the wounded and the nurses. Two of the servants are killed. Not content, Mars again wounds the wounded. The nurse to evacuate is given, is carried out, but the twenty-three scouts and scout-instructor Chu remain until all the wounded and the hospital staff have been removed to safety. China's cause lies in safekeeping with such scouts as these.

JAPANESE TO BOMB SOVIET EMBASSY

Official News Agency Makes Alleged Revelations

Shanghai, Sept. 19. Information received from official quarters enables Havas, the official French news agency, to state that there is no foundation to certain foreign reports that the French Embassy in Nanking "has been removed to the ship on the Yangtze River." A responsible official of the Italian Embassy here this morning emphatically denied the Japanese report alleging that the Italian Embassy in Nanking has moved its office to an Italian warship in the Yangtze River off Hsiakwan in Nanking. The report, he said, was absolutely groundless.

According to information from Nanking received by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, a map of the city of Nanking was found in one of the Japanese aeroplanes brought down during a raid on the Chinese Capital. The map was one issued by the Japanese War Ministry and it indicated on it the objects for bombardment. Besides places having military significance, the map indicated cultural institutions, for instance, the Central University; several private houses among which was the house of the Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung; and also for bombardment was marked the Soviet Embassy. This map, which is in the possession of the Chinese authorities, was shown by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, to the Soviet Embassy, also to the Belgian and French Embassies, the premises of which are near the Soviet Embassy.

Japanese Denial

Sept. 20. Charges that the Japanese naval air force intended to bomb the Soviet Embassy in Nanking, contained in a Tass report published in Shanghai on Sunday, were refuted by a Japanese naval spokesman yesterday.

The allegations, he pointed out, were based upon the markings alleged to have been found on a map seized from a Japanese officer captured following a raid on Nanking. This map, the Tass report said, was shown by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, to foreign diplomats. Marked on it, according to the dispatch, were the Soviet Embassy, the residence of Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, and other alleged objectives. "This was obviously a fabrication prepared by the Chinese with ulterior motives," the spokesman said. "The objectives of the Japanese air force are not embassies or the residences of high Chinese officials. We aim at military operations."

TELEPHONE AIDS IN PROTECTING PROPERTY

Shanghai, Sept. 19. The present hostilities in and around Shanghai have shown in no small way that Shanghaians both as firms and individuals are adaptable in meeting changed conditions and many are the instances where "New wine has been put into old bottles" with marked success despite biblical injunction against such a practice.

One example of this is shown by the "Telephone Answering Service." This service has been in successful operation for some time past, say officials of the Shanghai Telephone Company, but its possibilities as an efficient, fireless watchman have been brought to the fore to an exceptional degree under present conditions. The uses of T.A.S. as it is commonly called, are almost innumerable and are told by our informants.

For example, any one subscribing to T.A.S. is able to have verbal messages transmitted and received during his temporary absence by a special T.A.S. operator and thus avoid errors and incompleteness of messages as occurs when received individuals are not either forgetful or not competent. "The T.A.S. subscriber has an additional listing in the directory immediately following his regular listing and in this way any person wishing to reach him but receive no answer at his telephone, will know by this listing that he is a T.A.S. subscriber and will call the T.A.S. number and give his message. Upon his return the subscriber will call T.A.S. and will be given any messages or calls left for him. Nowadays people can take advantage of this service by utilizing (through the T.A.S. operator) for checking as frequently as desired on watchmen in godowns situated in war areas, keeping in touch with servants left in temporarily vacated residences out Hungjiao way and keeping track of business or social calls while away from the office.

It is a real boon in times like these when many a business or professional man is hard pressed to keep in touch with diverse interests on a curtailed staff.

Monday, Sept. 20

JAPANESE TO BOMB NANKING, SAYS ADMIRAL

Foreigners Advised to Move to Places of Safety Before Noon on September 21

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

DESCRIBING Nanking as the principal base of Chinese military operations, Admiral K. Hasegawa, commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, yesterday issued a warning to all foreign nationals that China's capital will be bombed after noon on September 21, and urging them to take precautions for their personal safety. The warning, dated yesterday, was communicated to the consuls of foreign powers in Shanghai.

"The safety of the lives and property of nationals of friendly powers will be taken into full consideration during the projected offensive," his warning stated. He urged foreign nationals to move to areas of greater safety, however. Foreign warships and other foreign vessels were advised to moor up-stream from Hsian-shan, the warning concluded.

The full text of Admiral Hasegawa's statement follows:—

"It being the objective of the Japanese operations to bring the present state of hostilities to an early conclusion by terminating the hostile actions of the Chinese forces, and Nanking being the principal base of the Chinese military operations, the Japanese Naval Air Force may, after 12 noon on September 21, have to resort to such offensive measures as bombing and otherwise upon the Chinese forces, as well as all the establishments pertaining to their military operations and activities in and around Nanking.

"It needs no reiteration that the safety of the lives and property of nationals of friendly powers will be taken into full consideration during the projected offensive. In view, however, of the possibility of such nationals becoming dangerously involved in the Sino-Japanese hostilities in spite of all precautions, the Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet on Nanking yesterday Fleet of H.I.J.M.'s Navy is constrained earnestly to advise such officials and residents as are now living in and around Nanking to take adequate measures for voluntarily moving into areas of greater safety. The foreign warships as well as those who propose to avoid the danger on the Yangtze are advised to moor upstream from Hsian-shan."

Air Fight Over City

Twenty-six Chinese aeroplanes of the Curtiss-Hawk and Breda types were shot down by Japanese machines in a spectacular aerial morning, a Japanese naval spokesman claimed in a communiqué issued at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The encounter was a sequel to a mass raid by Japanese naval aircraft over the Chinese capital during which aeroplanes hangars, military and government establishments and other Chinese bases of operations were bombed "with telling effect".

Japanese losses, the spokesman declared, were "extremely small".

Divided into three wings, the Japanese machines took off from their bases at dawn yesterday. While two squadrons devoted their attention to bombing various objectives, the third took on Chinese fighting craft in combat, the spokesman declared.

"Sheer Fabrication"

The Japanese message that 26 Chinese planes had been shot down in Nanking was characterized by a Chinese military spokesman here as sheer fabrication. While details of the Japanese air raid on the capital were incomplete, the spokesman said he had learned that only fifteen Chinese pursuit planes met the invaders and successfully repulsed them.

As a reminder of the Mukden Affair of September 18, 1931, Chinese aeroplanes successfully raided the Japanese positions along the Whangpoo, from Yangtzepoo to Lokaitu on Saturday night, the spokesman said. Fire broke out at many points, and much military stores were destroyed. "The Chinese raiders were greatly hindered in their attack on Yangtzepoo, where it was necessary to exercise great care lest the Shanghai Power Co.'s Yangtzepoo station, the Gas Works' new premises and the Settlement Water Works should suffer."

Radio Station Attacked

Nanking, Sept. 19. Japanese planes celebrated the Mid-Autumn Festival to-day by bombing the Chinese capital. This was the first raid in 24 days.

Sirens were sounded at 8.30 this morning, and half an hour later Japanese bombers, accompanied by pursuit planes, raided the city, drawing heavy anti-aircraft fire.

No less than 35 Japanese machines were observed passing Quinsan en route to Nanking, but 21 planes actually visited the city. The others probably raided other places.

The aerial visitors concentrated their attention on the Central Broadcasting Station outside Changtunmen and the city waterworks outside Kuallienmen. Both places were heavily bombed, but were reported not to have been damaged.

The all-clear signal was given at 10.15.

Nanking was visited again this afternoon by Japanese pursuit planes and bombers, which appeared above Swallow Rock, to the north-east of the riverfront.

According to official reports, Chinese planes engaged the raiders, which started dropping bombs in the South city and also west of Taiping Road, the main thoroughfare. Bombs were also dropped near the waterworks. The "all clear" signal was given at 4.45 p.m.

A final check-up shows, according to official reports, that 48 Japanese planes were shot down this morning, and 23 this afternoon. Six Japanese planes are stated to have been brought down altogether.

Three, it is announced, were shot down by Chinese pursuit ships and one by anti-aircraft guns this morning, while two were brought down by an anti-aircraft fire in the afternoon.

The Chinese, the announcement adds, lost three planes, two being shot down in the morning and one in the afternoon.—Reuter.

Japanese Retaliation

Shanghai, Sept. 20. Angered by the Chinese air raid on their warships in the Whangpoo and their positions in the Whyside and Yangtzepoo districts on Saturday night, Japanese aeroplanes began the day unusually early yesterday looking for objectives to quench their thirst for vengeance, said a Chinese communiqué.

Shortly after day-break about a dozen Japanese aircraft zoomed over Yangtzepoo, making ample use of their machine-guns in sweeping the district. Later they split up into several groups flying separately to Chapel, western Shanghai, Nantao and Lungwha.

On Saturday night about the same time as Chinese aeroplanes were raiding the Whangpoo, three Japanese bombers visited Mingchow, where numerous people were killed or maimed, and several houses destroyed, the communiqué said.

Kashling Bombed

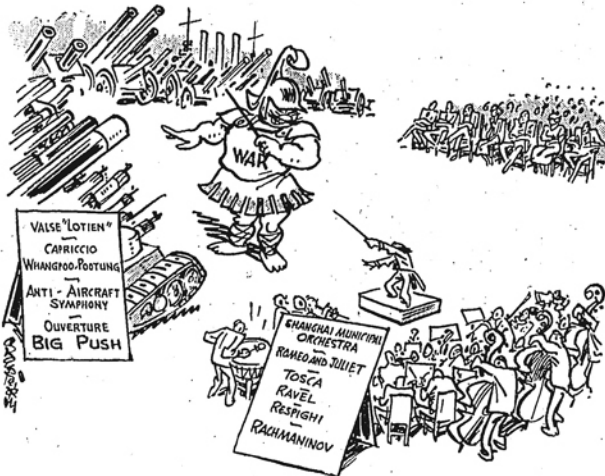
Kashling, the important railway junction along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, was bombed by Japanese military planes at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Several missiles landed on the railway station inflicting considerable damage to a locomotive and three freight cars.

One motorman and four coolies who were working at the station were killed outright while another coolie was wounded. Earlier, at 9.45 o'clock, a squadron of four Japanese reconnaissance planes and four bombers appeared over Sungkiang station and landed over a dozen bombs at scattered points. No direct hit, however, was scored, and except for a few broken glass windows nothing was damaged.

The Minhsingchiao station farther along the line was also bombed by Japanese planes yesterday morning. Three or four bombs were dropped and the station master's quarters was entirely destroyed. The supply depot escaped with minor damage while a number of wires were shattered.

Sochow Attack

Sochow, Sept. 19. Six Japanese planes, flying in two groups, visited Sochow shortly after five o'clock this afternoon and after circling over the city forty minutes, dropped a number of bombs without, however, inflicting heavy damages. A message from Ningpo states that a lone Japanese reconnaissance plane flew over the city at nine o'clock this morning. No bomb was dropped.—Central News.



BRASS AND STRINGS

BY SAPIAJOU

JAPANESE PUSH ALONG KIANGWAN FRONT

No Major Change in Lines, Chinese Claim

Shanghai, Sept. 20. Japanese bluejackets yesterday at noon established their outposts in the vicinity of the National Shanghai Institute of Commerce, 1,002 West Recreation Club Road, the headquarters of the Third Fleet announced last night.

Later in the day, the statement added, the Japanese forces succeeded in repelling a series of attacks launched by the Chinese troops from their positions near the Hsishwa village.

Situation Reviewed

The third phase of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in and around Shanghai, which began last Sunday, was reviewed by a Chinese military spokesman at a press conference yesterday afternoon.

According to the spokesman, the Japanese had failed miserably in their repeated attempts to break through the Chinese lines before they were consolidated. Severe fighting appeared to have been confined to the Lotien-Yanghang line, where Chinese troops inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers.

Although Lotien, now devoid of strategic importance, passed into Japanese hands, Japanese forces along Lotien to the Wentsaoang creek line have been lukewarm in their attacks since their failure to break through the new battle line, according to the spokesman. In fact the initiative has now passed into Chinese hands, he said.

Yesterday marked another uneventful day. According to the spokesman, the Shanghai line, including the Kiangwan Road and Chapel fronts, remained quiet, possibly with both sides "observing the Mid-Autumn Festival." It has been ascertained that the fires which broke out in some of the houses near the railway and on the Chapel front were started by Japanese in order to clear the line of rifle shooting toward Chapel, the spokesman said.

Japanese Aim Thwarted

"The third phase of the war was opened last Sunday, when the main forces of the Japanese army advanced along two routes, the Pao-shan-Liuhang highway, and the Pao-shan-Lotien highway, the aim being to cut the line of communication between Shanghai and Taitsang.

"It was a battle for possession. Chinese troops had been forewarned. They calmly waited for the attack, and when it was launched, they withheld their fire until the enemy was very near. The outburst of terrific rifle and machine-gun fire caught the Japanese at close range and moved them down line after line.

"Shortly after sun-set on Tuesday, Chinese troops took the initiative and attacked the Japanese, who were evidently tired and worn out by the fighting of the two previous days.

"Fighting was especially severe north of Lotien, while the Japanese units at Changchiao, Luweichiao and Panchiachiao were broken up and scattered, leaving large numbers of dead behind in the fields. The Japanese detachment in Lotien was practically wiped out.

A Severe Blow

"Reinforced by new units from Formosa, the Japanese attacked again

Mme. CHIANG BACK IN CAPITAL

Returns by Car After Visit to Shanghai

Shanghai, Sept. 20. Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who motored here from Nanking on Saturday morning on business, has returned to the capital.

Escorted by her distinguished brother Mr. T. V. Soong, she left Shanghai at 6.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Soong returned here after having seen Madame Chiang through the war zone around Shanghai.

Cannon's Thunder Rocks Western District

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

Breaking the day's silence, a terrific artillery barrage, apparently from Japanese batteries, was proceeding in the early hours following midnight this morning. The concussion made windows rattle in the Settlement's Western District. The barrage, believed to have been preparing the way for an attack, was far to the north, somewhere past the Kiangwan sector, its exact location being undisclosed up to going to press.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

The splendid concert given by the Municipal Orchestra, in co-operation with Miss Tamara Chumakova and Mr. Leo Itkis, in aid of the Committee co-ordinating work of Evacuation Refugees should have filled the Nanking Theatre to capacity yesterday afternoon. Nevertheless, the audience, who filled two-thirds of the seats expressed its appreciation in no uncertain terms as item succeeded item until the grand finale of the re-arranged programme was reached in the superb rendering of Rachmaninoff's Rhapsodie (24 Variations upon a theme by Paganini).

On Thursday. On account of dense clouds, a low ceiling and foggy sky, Japanese aeroplanes were not able to give much help to their infantry.

"Chinese artillery and trench mortars were most effective in their co-operation with the infantry. The Japanese regiment which attacked Chinese troops holding Changchiao was completely demoralized. Japanese aeroplanes then came to their aid with the result that one was shot down at Kiating and another at Chichihwan. The heavy losses suffered by the enemy forces was a severe blow to them.

"On Friday, the Japanese brought up the First Division to the Yanghang front and attempted to push through by sheer weight of numbers but failed with heavy losses.

"Upon the arrival of reinforcements from the rear, Chinese troops turned the tables on the Japanese and attacked them in the vicinity of Yangmuchiiao and Pelchuchiao. On Saturday morning, the areas around Yanghang, Yang-an-chiao and Chichihwan were strewn with Japanese dead. The great hurry in which the Japanese effected their retreat was shown by the large quantities of ammunition and other military supplies left behind by them."

JAPAN ACCUSED OF BARBARISM

Rules of War Broken, Says Retired Diplomat

Shanghai, Sept. 20. Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, for many years Chinese Ambassador to the United States and previously Minister to Great Britain, who is now living in retirement in Shanghai, declared yesterday that he was gratified to observe the solidarity of the Chinese people who are resolutely united on the vital matter of resisting Japanese aggression.

Dr. Sze also stated that he was much impressed with the unanimity of editorial opinion expressed by newspapers published by the various occidental groups at Shanghai—American, British, French and other nationalities—with unanimous accord condemning Japanese aggression and methods of warfare.

Dr. Sze stated that it was unnecessary for him to emphasize the obvious fact that the Japanese had violated all of the established rules of warfare heretofore regarded as "civilized" by the nations of the world, including such matters as the killing of non-combatants, refugees, hospital patients, Red Cross units, etc.

"It is obvious," he declared, "that these activities by the Japanese, if unrestrained by international action, will have their echo in the future, possibly the very near future. Assuredly the civilized world cannot neglect its obligations under the League Covenant, Nine Power Treaty, and Kellogg Pact. They were designed to check such activities as Japanese aggression, which began in Manchuria in 1931 and has since resulted in a steady drift toward world chaos."

BUSINESS MEN MAKE COMPLAINT

Difficulty of Retrieving Cargo Stressed

The difficulty of foreign merchants in Shanghai in removing their cargo from the western and northern areas of Shanghai has been brought to the attention of the Consular Body in a letter sent by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce to Mr. N. Aall, Consul-General for Norway, Senior Consul. Merchants and shippers, it was stated, found their interests seriously jeopardized by the continued refusal of the Japanese authorities to permit the removal of the cargo stored in these areas. It was suggested that the Consular Body press for immediate relaxation of the existing restrictions, and the provision of facilities to merchants to remove their cargo where at all reasonably possible.

In a letter replying to the communication from the Chamber Mr. Aall stated that on August 9 he had made earnest representations on behalf of his interested colleagues to the Japanese Consul-General, asking him to urge upon his naval authorities the expediency of allowing owners of merchandise, plant and machinery in the districts north of the Sochow Creek, free entry into those districts for the purpose of inspecting and disposing of their property. He had not yet succeeded in this desire, but would make further representation based on the letter he had received.

The Health Authorities of the French Concession have made arrangements for inoculation against cholera during the present epidemic and state that all residents and their servants should be inoculated.

AMERICA'S "DEVIL DOGS" LAND HERE

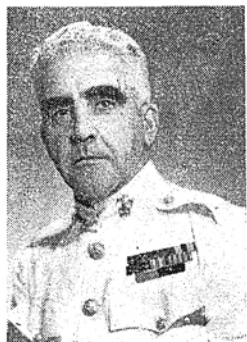
General John C. Beaumont Returns at Head of Large Reinforcement to Local Garrison

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

KHAKI-CLAD U.S. Marines from California, numbering 1,435, were crowding the decks of the transport Chaumont yesterday at 11.30 a.m., when she moored to the U.S. Naval buoys to complete a record 21-day trip for the transportation of troops across the Pacific.

Exactly 555 officers and men landed by the Dollar tender at the Customs Jetty, where many military and diplomatic officials and a general crowd was on hand to see them climb into trucks which carried them off to various billets in the American sector. Brigadier-General John C. Beaumont and the other 880 men remained on the transport. This morning these men will begin landing at 8 a.m. and the commanding officer, the popular General Beaumont, is expected to come ashore at 9.30 a.m.

Neither shot nor shell nor bomb was heard when the Chaumont came up the river yesterday. Some time was needed for the two tugs of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. to jockey the transport backwards, after she had swung, past the other naval ships in the harbour to the



N.C.H. Photo.

Brig.-Gen. John C. Beaumont

Commanding the 2nd Marine Brigade, consisting of the 4th and 6th Regiments, now in Shanghai.

U.S. Naval Buoys, but all was sweetness and light during that period.

No Sign of War

Crowds lined the Bund foreshore to watch the arrival and wondered if some sort of hostilities would break out to give the latest reinforcements an early taste of the local war as had been given the Italian

Grenadiers and the Ulster Rifles. But not a sound of war was heard and one arriving officer facetiously remarked that he had heard that hostilities had ceased temporarily in honour of their arrival. Six Japanese planes could be seen scouting over the far Yangtzepoo area at about 3 p.m., but they were obviously doing no bombing.

The U.S. minesweeper Finch went down to Woosung to take 120 Marines off the light cruiser Marblehead, which conveyed the transport across the Pacific. The Marblehead only stopped briefly at Woosung and then sailed for Tsingtao. The Finch accompanied the Chaumont up the Whangpoo River. The 120 Marines from the Marblehead were the first to land at the Customs Jetty, arriving shortly after 2 p.m. in naval launches.

The international nature of the welcome given the Marines was featured by the presence of the fife and drum band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers on the Customs Jetty.

No Sight of General

A murmuring of excitement ran across the crowd on the Customs Jetty which had been waiting patiently for about two hours when the powerful black Admiral's gig swept in alongside the jetty. It was expected that the popular and well-known figure of General Beaumont, who was in command of the 4th U.S. Marines here for some time, would emerge from the launch. But the party coming ashore did not include him, consisting of Colonel F. B. Price, who had gone out to greet the arrivals, Colonel Parsons, Fleet Marine Officer in the Augusta, and Colonel Thomas S. Clarke, now in command of the 6th Regiment. Photographers, who were the only

ones allowed on the middle jetty besides officials, immediately went to work.

Going to the Pootung side of the Chaumont, the Dollar tender was loading Marines and their equipment for over an hour before she finally circled around the outside of the Augusta to return to the Customs Jetty.

Good-natured banter was called across water between the incoming Marines and those on the Customs Jetty, and the fife and drum band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers began playing as the tender approached. A



N.C.H. Photo.

Col. Thomas S. Clarke

Commanding the 6th Regiment which arrived on Sept. 19.

long battery of cameras clicked and ground away steadily as the tender made fast and the Marines, wearing campaign hats while carrying "tin hats" on their packs, began landing.

Sergeant Tells

A rather typical touch was enjoyed by the spectators when the Marines began moving their rolls and equipment ashore. One grinning sergeant bellowed "come on, come on, get that stuff moving. You've got enough men there to move the ship." By 4 p.m. all the men and their equipment were in U.S. Marine trucks and on their way to billets.

Good weather favoured the crossing of Shanghai's latest reinforcements. A calm sea and bright warm sunshine was enjoyed by the Chaumont over most of the route, but the last three days of the voyage saw fairly heavy seas and driving rain,

Colonel Thomas S. Clarke told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" as the men were landing. He also said that an initiation ceremony was held during the voyage for men who were making their first trip to the Orient. He added that he himself was the senior man to be subjected to the initiation, never having been out here before. About 500 men were initiated in the ship's tank.

The 555 men who landed consisted of Regimental Headquarters, Battalion Headquarters, and two machine gun companies. They were sent to billets at 750, Connaught Road, 11 Singapore Road, 1007 Sinza Road, 1031 Bubbling Well Road, and 9 Singapore Road. General Beaumont will establish his headquarters at 65 Gordon Road.

Many Familiar Faces

One of the officers to land was heard saying, "Well, it's the same business again, defending Soochow Creek." Many officers and men who arrived yesterday in the Chaumont are well known here. In addition to General Beaumont, who was known here as Colonel Beaumont in the old days, there are Lieutenant-Colonels Underhill, Cates, and Schmidt, Majors Emmett W. Skinner and W. F. Brown, Captains Glenn E. Hayes, Thomas M. Ryan, James E. Kerr, Francis B. Loomis, Harry E. Leland, Leo Sullivan, James S. Monahan, E. T. Peters and S. S. Yenton; First Lieutenant H. C. Tschirgi.

Officers coming to Shanghai for the first time are:

Colonel Thomas S. Clarke; Lieutenant-Colonels Alphonse DeCarre and Frank Whitehead; Majors Evans G. Ames, Joseph T. Smith, John K. Martenstein, George D. Hamilton, and Albert W. Paul; Captains Gordon Hall, Orin W. Wheeler, Francis J. McQuillen, Wilson T. Dodge, Edward H. Kirk, Adolph Zubor, Nels H. Nelson, William F. Coleman, and Chester A. Allen; First Lieutenants H. D. Jones, Robert S. Fairweather and Samuel F. Zeller; Second Lieutenants Arnold F. Johnston, Elton Goon, Ronald B. Wilde, Herbert R. Ames, Bruno A. Hochmuth, Loren S. Fraser, Frederick E. Leek, William R. Wendt, William F. Kramer, William J. Barba, Henry H. Crockett, Wood B. Kyle, Maynard Schultz, Arthur Stacy Lewis, W. Wall, Marjorie C. Williams, James E. Mills, Henry B. Cain, Wesley M. Platt, Mortimer A. Marks, George R. Buckway, Odell M. Conley, Clyde R. Huddleston, Charles A. Miller, Louis H. Bokenauer, Richard G. Rothwell, Robert W. Boyd, Russell E. Harnswitz, Henry F. Masie, Ellsworth G. Van Gorman, Arthur H. Weinberger and Horatio C. Woodhouse; Chief Pay Clerk F. R. Powers, Chief Quartermaster Clerk J. H. Morris, Marine Gunner Orin L. Harter, Pay Clerk, John H. Rath.

A nation-wide call has been sounded by the service corps under the Military Affairs Commission for 150 radio sets to entertain the numerous wounded soldiers now recovering in various hospitals here and in Shanghai.

AIR RAID LOSSES IN EAST DISTRICT

New Fires Add to Damage on Long Front

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

Huge losses were caused in the Eastern district by Saturday night's bombing, which kept the Vice Brigade regulars and volunteers on the go constantly for several hours. Since then, new fires have added to the damage.

At the Behr & Mathew storage plant, Yangtzepoo Road, an incendiary bomb caused the back portion of the building to be burnt out on Saturday. This property adjoins the Yangtzepoo Fire Station, which strangely escaped while Chinese houses on both sides of it were either gutted by fire or wrecked by bombs.

A bomb wrecked the roof and first floor of one of the buildings at the Ewo Cotton Mill, Yangtzepoo Road, and started a destructive fire. Six cradling machines and eight iron machines were badly damaged by the explosion and the flames. The bomb hit at about 8 o'clock and firemen, from Yangtzepoo Station, spent nearly two hours at the scene.

At 8.30 o'clock a row of foreign residences known as Kungping Road, at Kungping Road and Broadway East, was virtually destroyed. Yesterday morning, again, a fire swept the same vicinity and caused further heavy damage.

Godowns and dwellings at the intersection of East Seward and Choufong Roads were ignited at about 9.20 o'clock on Saturday evening. Nanyang Brothers' godown No. 5 was gutted and the godown at 136 Choufong Road was water-damaged.

Beginning at 10.20, property at 360 East Seward Road started burning. A part of a block of Chinese houses was badly damaged, a large shed with contents of a two-story building were destroyed.

Soap Company Loss Heavy

As a result of the air-raid at midnight, the China Soap Works, Yangtzepoo Road, suffered considerable loss. Three of the sheds there were swept by fire and seriously damaged.

A short time afterwards, a briquette factory at Dixwell Road and Broadway East, near the Bund, was left of the establishment after the fire had subsided.

Four Chinese country-houses were razed by flames in the neighbourhood of Yangtzepoo and Lay Roads shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning. A three-storey dwelling at 369 Yulin Road was gutted early yesterday afternoon, the fire giving firemen a stiff two hours' battle.

Two Chinese were killed and many wounded in the Settlement by anti-aircraft and machine-gun firing and much damage was caused over a large area by the missiles.

Anti-aircraft shell fragments fell near the Seymour Road Market on the P.W.D. Depot in Markham Road, on the roof of 430 Chekiang Road, on Peking Road near Fokien Road, in the Lane 745, Sinza Road, at Yates Road and Avenue Fock, at Ferry and Macao Roads. At midnight an anti-aircraft shell crashed through the roof of 13 Shans Road, near the Soochow Creek, and exploded in the house. A Chinese male resident was seriously injured.

Machine gun bullets fell in Annam, Bubbling Well and Seymour Roads and in countless places in the district north of the Soochow Creek.

Roof Penetrated

During the Saturday raids, a two-inch anti-aircraft shell tore through the roof of Mr. H. K. Morris' residence at 118 Route Pere Robert. It did not explode and there were no casualties.

A check on damage in the Eastern Districts yesterday showed that the Imperial Chemical Industries' property near the corner of Choufong and East Seward Roads was not damaged as was first reported. The property was only 200 yards from one of the biggest blazes of the evening.

Downed Plane on View

The twisted wreckage of the Chinese fighting plane which was brought down near the Lay Road Creek was proudly displayed on a lorry in front of the Hongkew Market yesterday. Admiring Japanese soldiers, sailors, police and civilians visited the place throughout the day and inspected the remains. Only a part of one wing, the engine with three-bladed propeller and a portion of the fuselage were easily identifiable. Among those who inspected the plane were Japanese war nurses. An officer of the Japanese Consulate. Police explained the circumstances of the capture to the nurses.

The pilot of the plane is believed to have been killed outright and his body badly mutilated. An unconfirmed report had it that a second man crashed from the plane after the crash.

THE LANDING OF THE LEATHERNECKS

N.C.H. Photos



Under the command of General John C. Beaumont, 1,435 U. S. Marines arrived in Shanghai on Sept. 19 in the transport Chaumont which made a record trip from San Diego strongly to reinforce the Shanghai Garrison. The upper pictures show the Marines upon landing at the Customs Jetty in the afternoon. At the lower left they are seen approaching the jetty in the Dollar tender, while lower right is a view of the drum and fife band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers which contributed to Shanghai's welcome. Only 555 men landed that day; the remainder will disembark next morning.

Tuesday, Sept. 21

EMBASSIES DECIDE TO STAY IN NANKING

British Evacuate Women and Children in Face of Japanese Bombing Threat

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

THE British and American, with other foreign embassies in Nanking, have not yet decided to move out of the capital as a result of the threat made by Admiral K. Hasegawa, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, that Nanking would be subjected to aerial bombardment and other forms of offensive after noon to-day.

The attitude of all except the Americans was not clearly defined yesterday. Admiral H. E. Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, sent a note to Admiral Hasegawa intimating that so long as the United States embassy and any other United States nationals remained in Nanking, it was necessary for the two American gunboats now in that port—the U.S.S. Luzon and the U.S.S. Guam—to remain there.

It is understood that the British Embassy is remaining at Nanking as well as the German and Italian Embassies. The French Embassy is also proposing to remain, but it is awaiting definite instructions. The "North-China Daily News" has also reason to believe that British warships will remain in Nanking as usual.

The women and children belonging to the British Embassy are being evacuated, but the male staff of the Embassy remains. H.M.S. Gnat and H.M.S. Bee are in Nanking and will stand by to protect British residents living in the capital.

Admiral Yarnell's Letter

The following letter was forwarded yesterday evening by Admiral Yarnell to Vice-Admiral Hasegawa:

"I have received the notice which was issued through the Japanese Consul-General with reference to the proposed bombing by the Japanese Navy Air Force of Nanking, the operations to begin after 12 o'clock noon on September 21."

"This notice contained the advice that foreign ships were advised to move upstream from Hsia San Shan."

The United States Navy has at Nanking two river gunboats, the Luzon and the Guam. These two ships are anchored in the river abreast of the British and Swiss piers."

"As long as the United States Embassy and any other United States national remain in Nanking, it is necessary for these two vessels to remain there also."

"These two vessels are distinguished by the U.S. flag being spread horizontally on the upper works."

American Moves

Nanking, Sept. 20.

As the result of the warning issued by Admiral Hasegawa, Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, that Nanking would be bombed after noon on September 21, the staff of the American Embassy will board the gunboat Luzon to-morrow morning. The American Embassy is also contemplating the evacuation of the remaining Americans in Nanking up river by steamer.

The Soviet Embassy has stated that it will remain in the capital and has no intention of leaving at present. Officials of the British Embassy say "we are staying here for the time being at any rate."

The French Embassy is awaiting instructions from Paris, while the German and Italian Embassies are meeting this afternoon to decide what measures they will take, although it is believed that they will remain in the capital.

Representatives of the Powers received the Japanese warning yesterday evening, and this afternoon called a special meeting to decide the attitude of the diplomatic corps in the matter.

Chinese Resent U.S. Decision

The Chinese authorities issued a semi-official statement to-night strongly condemning the American Embassy's decision.

Meanwhile, they are gratified to learn of the firm reply sent by the British, French and American Admirals to Admiral Hasegawa, rejecting the Japanese request that foreign warships move upstream from Nanking.

While the American reply requests Admiral Hasegawa to instruct Japanese air raiders to avoid the American warships in Nanking, the Luzon and the Guam, both the British and French Notes state that the Japanese will be held responsible for the killing or wounding of any British or French nationals in the course of Japanese air attacks.

Referring to the open announcement made by Admiral Hasegawa of his intention to bomb Nanking again after noon to-day, a Chinese military spokesman said the announcement is the cause of much speculation. "It gives credence to the report that certain foreign embassy as well as other foreign properties in Nanking will be bombed by the Japanese when a chance should present itself."

Nanking Raided

Nanking, Sept. 20.

China's capital this morning faced another terrific bombardment from

the air by 50 Japanese planes, the second mass aerial attack made on Nanking in two days.

Sirens were sounded shortly after 10 o'clock, and about 15 minutes later the raiders appeared in the sky. The "all clear" signal was given more than two hours later.

At the time of wiring, it has been definitely established that four of the Japanese planes were shot down, two in the vicinity of the Purple Mountain, one near Chihshian-shan, and the fourth one at Kiangyin.

The four Chinese airmen responsible for shooting down the four Japanese planes were learned to be Lo Yi-chin, Liu Tsui-kang, Tung Ching-hsiang, and Yuan Po-kang. Both Lo Yi-chin and Liu Tsui-kang had up to the end of August registered the record of having shot down four Japanese planes each since hostilities broke out between the air forces in Shanghai on August 14.

Shortly after the aerial engagement, all the Chinese pursuit planes, except one, safely returned to their base. The missing plane, it was ascertained an hour later, had also returned safely.

The number of Japanese aircraft brought down yesterday in their mass attack on the capital has been increased from seven to eight with the discovery of one wrecked plane near Soochow.—Central News.

Some 80 Japanese machines altogether visited the city: 12 pursuit planes in each of the first and second raids, 25 machines in the third and 31 in the fourth, says Reuter. An average of two pursuit planes accompanied every heavy bomber in the last two attacks.

Many Chinese civilians are reported to have been killed and injured in the day's raids, during which bombs dropped practically all over the city. Some landed near the National Government offices, the Central University, the Yiehianmen, facing the Hsiao-kwan river front, outside Hopingmen, outside the south city near the Arsenal, and in the vicinity of the waterworks and aerodrome.

A big explosion was also observed near the Observatory on the top of Purple Mountain.

Among the roads damaged were Kuan Road near the Government offices, and the northern section of Chungshan Road near the Drum Tower.

It is confirmed that four Japanese planes were shot down this morning: two near Chihshian-shan, north-east of the city, one between Chiangkiang and one outside Chiangtungmen.—Reuter.

Planes Shot Down

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

Complete aerial mastery of Nanking was claimed in a communique issued yesterday by the headquarters of the Third Fleet.

The announcement based this claim on the fact that during yesterday's two raids on China's capital, at 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, only eight Chinese planes rose to meet the attackers. Of these craft, the communique said, four were shot down.

Wrecked Japanese bombs, according to the announcement, were the buildings of the Army General Staff, the Central Government's and other important agencies, hangars at the aerodrome and the defence works at the Fukuchang Port.

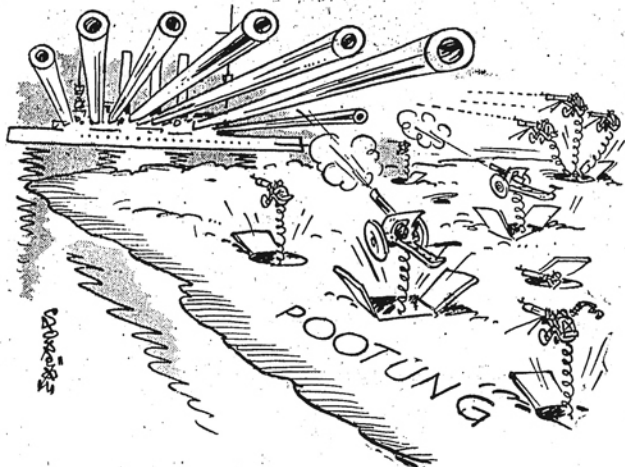
The Japanese raiders sustained little damage, the communique asserted.

S.N.R. Bombed

Nanking, Sept. 20.

The Generalissimo's headquarters received a long distance telephone report from Soochow this evening that twelve Japanese planes, which passed Quinsan this afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, bombed several points along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Many bombs, it was stated, were dropped on the Soochow railway station, where a Red Cross train was alleged to have been hit, killing and wounding many wounded soldiers. Two Japanese planes, the report added, were shot down in Soochow during the engagement.—Reuter.



GUNS VS. JACKS-IN-THE-BOX

BY SAPAJOU

POSTAL BANK MOVES TO CONCESSION

Joint Office to Take Place of Seventeen

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

In order to afford convenience to depositors, the Postal Savings and Remittance Bank has established a temporary joint savings bank office, in the Rue Massenet sub-office for the sub-offices in Chapel, Hongkew and Nan-soo. Savings bank business of seventeen other sub-offices in areas affected by the local hostilities is to be transacted there, the local Post Office announced to-day.

The seventeen sub-offices are those in Choveshinlu, Tannamen, Nantao Bund, Lunlunli, West Gate, Limailu, Lungchow, Kaohangmao, Chapel, Yuhang Road, Seward Road, North Szechwan Road, North Station, Wayside, Chungshan Road, Pooting Road and the Civic Centre.

Depositors at the above sub-offices are requested to apply to the joint office for making deposits or withdrawals of their savings.

THREAT TO NANTAO REITERATED

Japanese Claim Presence of Chinese Troops in Mufu

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

A threat to attack Nantao, in view of the alleged presence there of large bodies of General Chang Fa-kwei's troops, was renewed last night by a Japanese military spokesman.

Thus far, the spokesman said, the Japanese military refrained from attacking Nantao in view of its close proximity to the French Concession. The increasing utilization of the district as a military base and the alleged presence there of two divisions of General Chang's forces "compels" the Japanese military authorities to consider punitive measures, he added.

The Chinese troops, the officer asserted, are wearing mufu, in order to convince foreigners of the absence of troops in Nantao.

VOLUNTEERS WARNED TO BE READY

Corps Still at One Hour's Notice of Recall

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

All members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps were circualized yesterday to the effect that they were still at one hour's notice of recall for duty with the Corps, and should therefore keep their arms, equipment and kit together and ready for immediate recall. Volunteers were further reminded that should it be necessary to remobilize the Corps during the present crisis in Shanghai, the places of mobilization allotted to the various units were as follows:

Corps Cavalry, Race Course; Armoured Car Company, Cathedral School, Kiukiang Road; C. (machine gun), Company, Race Course; Japanese Company, General Hospital, North Soochow Road; Chinese Company, Cathedral School, Kiukiang Road; Interpreters' Company, Cathedral School, Kiukiang Road; Transport Company, Transport Office, S.V.C. Headquarters; "A" Battalion, Race Course; "B" Battalion, Pakhoi Road School; No. 3, (Volunteer), Company, Lorry Garage, S.M.C. Compound.

SHANGHAI MAYOR ANSWERS NOTE

Use of Settlement Quoted as Mode of Refusal

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

That the Chinese authorities have given specific orders to the Chinese air and other forces to take care to avoid, whenever possible, such action as may cause danger to the non-combatants in the International Settlement and the French Concession was revealed by Mr. O. K. Yui, the Mayor, in his reply to the joint note by the American, British, French, Italian and Netherlands naval authorities at Shanghai.

While declining to comply specifically with the request to prevent Chinese planes from flying over or near the International Settlement, the Mayor said the fundamental

A "Fortune" Concealed in a Trouser Leg

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

She was one of the refugees badly injured in the bombing of the South Station. Brought to the Lester Chinese Hospital with scores of others, she was found to have serious wounds on the right leg. There was no hope for it. That leg must come off if the woman's life were to be saved. The operation was successfully performed. The woman became accustomed to the idea of spending the remainder of her life with but one leg, when she was told that the operation probably saved her life. Suddenly, however, one afternoon, she sat up in bed with an anxious look in her eyes. "My savings," she cried, "the \$30 I had stowed away through the years, they were concealed in my right trouser leg!" Suffice it to say that kindly hospital assistants saw that the "fortune" was trucked to her and restored to its rightful owner.

cause of the danger to the non-combatants in the two areas lies in the use of the Settlement by the Japanese as their base of military operations.

A similar joint request is understood to have also been made by the foreign naval authorities with the Japanese Third Fleet to restrict their planes from flying over the Settlement in order to avoid further endangering of non-combatants.

Mayor's Reply

The Mayor's reply to the foreign naval authorities reads as follows:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 15, wherein you state that for the past month the population of the International Settlement and of the Soochow Creek and the French Concession have been subjected to the dangers of anti-aircraft fire and that while similar representations have been made to the Japanese authorities, you request that steps be taken by those in command of the Chinese forces to prevent their planes from flying over or near the International Settlement and to direct their anti-aircraft fire in such a manner as to avoid further killing of non-combatants.

In reply, I beg to state that with Japan making use of the International Settlement and the heart of the Whang-poo River as the bases of her aggressive operations against China, the Chinese authorities are confident, should receive the sympathetic consideration of the friendly powers. The Chinese authorities also regard it as most deplorable that Chinese and foreign lives and properties in the International Settlement and the French Concession should have been thus endangered, and with a view to

LETTERS DELIVERED AT THE FRONT

Chinese Postmen Serve West Hongkew Sector

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

'Almost normal activity was observed at the Main Post Office, North Szechuen Road, yesterday, with employees working in all departments and a steady stream of vehicles operating to and from the building.

The public used the entrances in North Szechow Road, close to where Japanese barbed wire and sentries prevented approach to the main corner entrance at North Szechuen Road. North Szechuen Road itself was silent and deserted except for Japanese marines at the cross streets.

Delivery of mail was made by green-clad Chinese postmen right up to the front lines in West Hongkew, where members of the Royal Ulster Rifles were cheered by the arrival of letters and postcards in the afternoon. Supplies of cigarettes also arrived at the various line posts yesterday afternoon.

Redoubts erected by the British troops have been enlarged in some cases, and have been equipped with roofs to prevent rain from entering.

There was a certain amount of bombing by Japanese planes north of Chapel yesterday afternoon. A large fire was burning in the far distance almost due north of the North Railway Station. The Chinese positions at the North Station are being held by Nanking Troops of the 87th and 88th Divisions. Their lines closely hug the Settlement boundary.

FLIER SPARES LIFE OF ENEMY

Refrains from Firing on Chinese in Parachute

Shanghai, Sept. 21.

The chivalrous action of a Japanese aviator in refusing to shoot a Chinese pilot who had bailed out of a burning ship in a parachute, was told in an article published yesterday in the local newspaper "Shanghai Nippo."

The hero was Lieutenant Tadashi Nakajima who participated in Sunday's raids on Nanking which resulted in the destruction of many Chinese planes.

Lieutenant Nakajima's act of mercy came when one of his fellow pilots shot down a Chinese plane. As the ship caught fire, the airman bailed out, using his parachute. Swinging in the air, the Chinese pilot made an excellent target for Lieutenant Nakajima, but the Japanese, displaying chivalry toward a comrade in arms, spared the airman's life.

The "Shanghai Nippo" also published an article citing the bravery of Sub-Lieutenant Toyoji Yamashita. Although surrounded by three Chinese planes, Sub-Lieutenant Yamashita, flying a damaged plane, shot his way through the attackers by disabling one ship, and repelling the others.

ensuring security to those areas, the military authorities have already issued strict orders to the air force as well as to other forces that care be taken to avoid, whenever possible, such action as may cause danger to the non-combatants in the Settlement and the French Concession.

As the fundamental cause of the danger to the non-combatants in the Settlement and the Concession lies in the fact that the Japanese forces are making use of the Settlement as the base of their hostile operations, I have the honour to request that the American, British, French, Italian and Netherlands naval authorities will, in the interests of the areas involved, take such steps as will remove the fundamental cause of danger.

KIANGWAN MAY BE SCENE OF BIG BATTLE

Japanese Massing Troops Near Civic Centre

Shanghai, Sept. 21. With the Japanese massing troops in the Civic Centre area, the scene of severe fighting is expected to be shifted from the Lotien-Liuhang sector to Kiangwan, according to a Chinese military spokesman at a press conference yesterday afternoon.

Early yesterday morning, a vigorous offensive was launched by the Japanese with the apparent aim of breaking through the Chinese line at Liuhang. According to the spokesman, the attack again failed with heavy losses. It was perhaps due to these repeated failures to make any headway along this front that the Japanese were preparing for a thrust in the direction of Kiangwan village, the spokesman said.

In the vicinity of the Tientung Railway Station, a detachment of Japanese bluejackets launched a surprise attack on the Chinese at 3 p.m. yesterday. They were driven back by the defenders, however, the spokesman said.

Japanese batteries, probably firing from their new positions at the Civic Centre, heavily shelled Kiangwan and the vicinity of Chih Tse University early yesterday morning. Pootung also was given the usual quota of shells without doing much damage, the spokesman said.

In consequence of the set-backs which the Japanese have met as a result of strong Chinese resistance and vigorous counter-attacks, Japanese forces have been compelled to go slow during the past two days, according to the spokesman. He added that the attack was launched against Chinese positions to the east of Liuhang on Sunday with only a comparatively small Japanese force taking part.

Advancing from the Yung-an-chiao line, astride the Pao-shan-Liuhang highway, the Japanese invaders immediately met Chinese troops, who left their trenches east of Yangmu-chiao, and rushed forward into the Japanese advancing line, the spokesman said. A fierce encounter took place, resulting in the capture of Chucho and Siao-chue by the Chinese.

The places in the Civic Centre area, where the Japanese were reported to be massing troops along Hsiao-chiao Road, San-min Road and the Civic Centre Stadium. An advanced scouting party, about two companies strong, was seen scouting around Fuh Tan University, according to the spokesman.

Lotien Advance

Japanese positions in the Lotien sector late last night were in the immediate vicinity of Wuchiahsang and Shenchiatsun, on the extreme right wing of the Shanghai front.

Other units, the Japanese communiqué declared, staged a serious attack on the Chinese defenses along a line passing through the villages of Changchiatang, Sootsun and Chinchai.

Japanese naval units, another communiqué claimed, yesterday broke through the Chinese lines in the vicinity of Tangchiachai and Chuangchiaku, Kiangwan, and were in the afternoon attacking Fuh Tan University.

Lines Intact, Chinese Claim

Chinese lines at Liuhang, midway between Lotien and Tientsin, were broken today morning as intact as they were the evening before when Japanese troops commenced a concerted attack by two routes, according to a Chinese communiqué yesterday.

Starting from a little east of Jiochok on Sunday night, strong Japanese detachments, aided by tanks, launched a furious offensive on the Chinese positions.

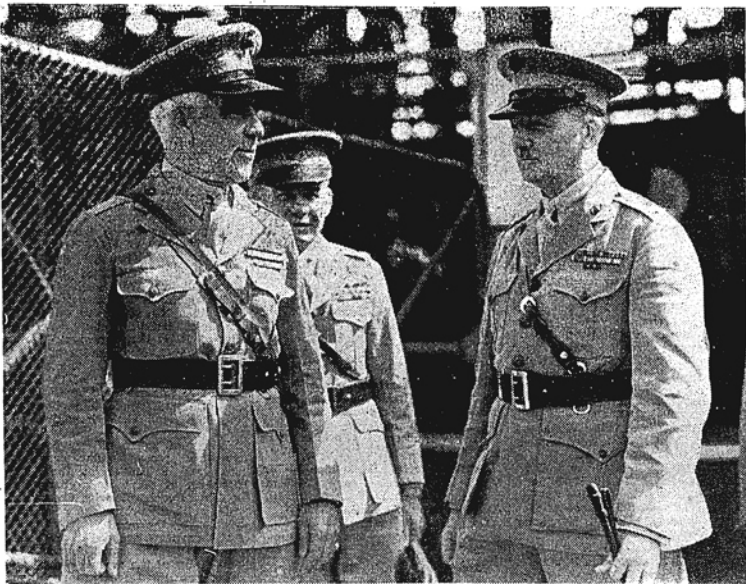
The attack was directed on two points, one on the Wuchai sector a little to the north of Liuhang and the other on the Chutsai and Hsiao-chutsai region, where the Chinese "emergency line" was established in front of Liuhang.

Despite the ferocity of the attack, the communiqué said, Japanese troops rushing the Wuchai sector were "most effectively" checked, and up to early yesterday morning, "absolutely" no progress had been made by the attackers.

On the Chutsai and Hsiao-chutsai sector, however, the communiqué added, the Japanese troops succeeded in breaking through a minor section of the Chinese lines after about two hours of fighting.

PROTECTION OF SHANGHAI BRITISH PROPERTY

London, Sept. 20. The Federation of British Industries has called a meeting of firms largely interested in China, particularly the Shanghai area, to consider a common policy for the protection of properties, lodging of claims at the present time as well as the general safeguarding of British interests. The meeting, which will take place in London on September 29, will be held jointly with the China Association.—Reuter.



WELCOME RETURN OF GENERAL BEAUMONT

As the Commanding Officer of the 2nd Marine Brigade, Brig-Gen. John C. Beaumont came ashore yesterday at 9.30 a.m. as the landing of 1,435 U.S. Marines from the transport Chaumont was being completed. Under the present circumstances no attempt at a military ceremony was made. He is seen above at the left as he was greeted by Col. C. F. B. Price (right) who is in command of the 4th Regiment, U.S.M.C.

GEN. BEAUMONT MAKES QUIET RETURN

Comes Ashore in Tender with Marine Reinforcements

Shanghai, Sept. 21. Brig-Gen. John C. Beaumont, commanding the 2nd Marine Brigade, stepped ashore yesterday at 9.30 a.m. from the transport Chaumont and alighted with Col. F. R. W. Graham, Commanding Officer of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, Col. F. B. Price, Commanding Officer of the 4th Regiment, U.S.M.C., and several other friends.

The landing of the 880 Marines from San Diego who did not come ashore on Sunday continued throughout the morning and early afternoon the tender plying back and forth between the U.S. transport Chaumont and the Customs Jetty.

The return of Gen. Beaumont to this city where he won a great many friends in previous years as Col. Beaumont in command of the 4th Regiment, was marked yesterday morning by quiet simplicity and the absence of any attempt at a military welcome. Few people were on hand to see the completion of the landing operations, the main interest being the return of General Beaumont. His unmistakable figure was discerned standing on the bridge of the tender while the vessel was still some distance from the jetty and cameras were immediately put in readiness for the important picture of the day.

After chatting briefly with fellow officers on the Customs Jetty, General Beaumont entered a motor car with Col. Price and drove off while the business of unloading equipment from the tender and loading it on to trucks continued. General Beaumont is establishing his brigade headquarters at 65 Gordon Road.

Unexpected Return

General Beaumont never expected to return to Shanghai when he left here on May 9, 1936. He is known to have said as he was departing "Well, that's the last I'll see of Shanghai."

On leaving his command here in 1936, Gen. Beaumont, then a colonel, went home to the United States via Siberia, visiting Europe and London on the way. After a brief stay in New York he went to Washington D.C. where he was stationed at the Marine Headquarters for about eight months.

Promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, he was then sent to San Diego to take command of the 2nd Marine Brigade.

AMBULANCE WORK

The ambulance service was busily engaged from 09.56 hours until 23.55 hours on September 19 and during that time responded to 34 calls and transported 37 patients to hospital.

These were classified as follows:—

Bullet wounds	5
Shrapnel wounds	1
Brought in dead	2
Poisoning	2
Emergency ailments	19
Hospital removal cases	2
Various wounds (unclassified)	3
Street accidents	2
Total	37

50 YEARS' RESIDENCE IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Harold Browett Observes His Half Century

Shanghai, Sept. 16. In the midst of one of the worst crises which Shanghai has seen in the course of a history which has included many dark periods, Mr. Harold Browett yesterday celebrated 50 years' residence in this troubled city.

On September 15, 1887, he first set eyes on the city which has been his home ever since. Mr. Browett, who describes himself as a "family solicitor," will celebrate another proud anniversary on the 26th of this month, when he will be able to claim half a century of practice in Shanghai. It was on this day 50 years ago that he was admitted to H.M. Supreme Court for China. The occasion will be commemorated by a reception which will be given in his honour in Sir Allan Mossop's chambers on September 27 by members of the British Bar.

At one time or another, he has belonged to all the representative clubs and societies in Shanghai, including the British Bar Association, St. George's Society, one of the oldest members of the Shanghai Club, and the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Masonic Club, the Swimming Bath Club, Rowing and Race Clubs. An ardent sportsman in his day, he has always taken a keen interest in the Cricket and Lawn Bowls Clubs. Mr. Browett is a native of Birmingham. He will be 75 years old on October 6.

REFUGEE WORK

The daily S.M.C. report on refugee work follows:

September 13, 1937	
Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	117
Refugees therein	58,311
Refugees vaccinated	236
Refugees inoculated	2,757
September 14, 1937	
Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	116
Refugees therein	59,280
Refugees vaccinated	4,389
Refugees inoculated	187
September 15, 1937	
Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	114
Refugees therein	61,485
Refugees vaccinated	184
Refugees inoculated	2,822
September 16, 1937	
Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	116
Refugees therein	57,580
Refugees vaccinated	236
Refugees inoculated	3,054
September 19, 1937	
Camps under inspection by Public Health Department	116
Refugees therein	57,570
Refugees vaccinated	236
Refugees inoculated	2,897

FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN PORT DRESSED

Shanghai, Sept. 16. Foreign warships in harbour yesterday were dressed in honour of the birthday of the Crown Prince of Italy. The Japanese flagship Izumo also flew the Italian flag at her mainmast but was not dressed.

DANISH MINISTER TO GO NORTH

Mr. de Oxholm Will Visit Tientsin and Tientsin

Shanghai, Sept. 18. The Danish Minister Mr. Oscar de Oxholm, is expected to sail to-day in the ss. Shuntien for North China, where he will investigate the conditions of Danish groups. Mr. de Oxholm will confer with the Danish Consul at Tientsin, Mr. H. V. Johansen; the Danish Consul at Tientsin, Mr. P. E. Mueller, and others.

In Tientsin the Minister expects to meet his own family, consisting of Mrs. Oxholm and the couple's two small daughters, who have been spending the summer at Peitsho. The wife and small son of the Danish Vice-Consul in Shanghai, Mr. M. G. I. Melchior, also are believed to have left Peitsho for Tientsin. It is held likely that the two families will proceed to Peiping to remain there indefinitely.

Mr. Poul Scheel, Danish Consul-General at Shanghai, will be Charge d'Affaires during the absence of Mr. de Oxholm in the North.

41 CHOLERA DEATHS IN SETTLEMENT

Figures Since Outbreak Of Disease Given

Shanghai, Sept. 21. Below is a table giving the total number of proved cases of cholera and deaths caused by cholera since the outbreak of the disease on Aug. 30 this year. These cholera cases have been confirmed, by bacteriological examination, in hospitals situated in the International Settlement, and include all cases and deaths up to and including September 19:—

Residents of Settlement	International Cases	Deaths
Residents of French Concession	251	25
Residents of International Settlement	62	5
Residents of North China	47	5
No fixed abode (presumably refugees)	75	6
Total	433	41

In addition to the above confirmed cases, there were also up to September 19, 818 clinically suspected cases. It is reiterated that the above figures are for cases treated in International Settlement hospitals only.

LIGHT HORSE "COCKTAIL"

With the visiting naval and army officers the official guests and host of their friends present, the Light Horse, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, gave a cocktail party on Friday night which must rank as one of the gayest and most pleasant functions that the city has known since August 14. The guests were welcomed by the commanding officer of the Light Horse, Capt. H. Maitland, and the scene of the party was the spacious home in Kinnear Road of that most enthusiastic huntsman, Mr. F. W. Siemens, whose wife, in absentia, was later given rousing cheers for having given the house a "pink ticket" for the night. Amongst the guests were Major-General A. F. D. Telfer-Smollett, Colonel F. R. W. Graham, the Commanding Officer of the Royal Welch Fusiliers (Lieut. Col. D. M. Barclay), and the Consul-General for Germany (Mr. R. C. W. Behrend).

COMMITTEE CO-ORDINATING WORK OF EVACUATION

As per List No. 16	\$117,638.76
Consolidated National Advertising Co.	50.00
H. R. P.	20.00
American Asiatic Association	331.95
Proceeds of 2 Minstrel Shows given by U.S.S. Augusta	1,487.30
Minstrel Service	50.00
Total	\$119,576.01

Promised by Governor Wu Teh
Chen of Kwangtung
Canton Currency (Yen) \$20,000.00

(signed) N. H. LARRY.
Hon. Secretary

PERSONAL NOTES

Flight-Lieut. Murray, who is to take over the duties of Assistant Air Attaché at Shanghai, arrived from Peiping on Sept. 16.

M. Paul Emile Naggar, the French Ambassador to China, paid a return call on Mr. S. Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador, on September 14.

His Excellency, G. Cora, the Italian Ambassador, arrived from Nanking on Sept. 15 and went straight to the Country Hospital to call on the British Ambassador, Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen.

Banon J. Guillaume, Belgian Ambassador to China, who recently returned here from Nanking after presenting his credentials to the National Government left for Tientsin on Sept. 18 in the ss. Shuntien.

Ferdinando Guaita

News has been received in Shanghai of the death, in Rome, of Mr. Ferdinando Guaita, who was in the Chinese postal service for about 25 years. Starting as a postal officer, the late Mr. Guaita was gradually promoted to the position of deputy postal commissioner. For five years beginning in 1924, he was acting postal commissioner in Tientsin, Chinese Turkestan. He was on leave sometime in 1929 and, when he returned to China the next year, he tendered his resignation, after which he returned to Italy.

Mrs. Mary Akwai Hoh

In the presence of many friends a funeral service was conducted on September 14 at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiochow Road, for the late Mrs. Mary Akwai Hoh, wife of Mr. C. George Hoh and mother of Cecilia and Mabel Hoh. The services were conducted by the Rev. Father J. L. Gartz, S. J. of Gonzaga College. Interment took place at the Hungiao Road Cemetery, where Father Gatz again officiated. The casket was carried to the grave by Dr. Fong Sec, Dr. B. K. Wong, Dr. John Y. Lee, Dr. Z. D. Zau, Dr. Edward Kau, Mr. Anson Wong, Mr. T. Y. Wong and Mr. Pond S. Wu.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE OPEN DOOR

And Japan

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS

U.S.A. and Shanghai

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—At the close of the Boxer Uprising in 1900, the late eminent and far sighted American statesman John Hay, then Secretary of State, advocated "Open Door" of China for peace of the Far East in particular as well as the world in general. This has afforded equal business opportunity for all Powers interested in China. Happily for them all, the policy was agreed upon, and adherence to it for the past three decades and more gives satisfaction to all interested parties. But to the sad disappointment of all others, Japan has caused a breach of this solemn obligation by force of arms for her selfish ends.

Months before and after the Mukden incident of September 18, 1931, there was big letter advertisement in prominent space of the "Manchuria Daily News" for assuring the open door in Manchuria to all foreign commerce. This was advertised by the South Manchuria Railway, which is a Japanese concern and an important tool for the Japanese invasion of China.

As the "Manchuria Daily News" was the only daily in the English language published in Manchuria, it naturally found wide circulation among Americans and Europeans reading and having business in Manchuria—clergy, merchants, travellers, etc. Those business concerns had that alluring advertisement were elated at the time with the assurance of open door and equal opportunity for all when it came from a concern of so good reputation, at the head of which was one of international standing. They were dumfounded however, when they began to realize that Japan was gradually monopolizing what had once been their good market and that they had to close up their offices one after another inside of a year or more, for Japan had the doors of Manchuria flung wide open for her own nationals to get in but all European and American merchants to get out as fast as they could. They thought the issue in Manchuria was only between China and Japan, and had no concern for them at the time. They therefore, stood by and merely looked on the development of events.

What happened in Manchuria is coming into play in the Peiping-Tientsin area, where some European and American firms doing big volumes of business before have already found the advisability of closing the field if the present situation should prevail. It must be remembered that it has not been long since the proper Chinese authorities were forced out by the Japanese army from that area. That a worse condition would be the result is a matter of time can be predicted when the place should be under permanent Japanese occupation.

The Powers wondered what was Japan's real objective in the steps taken in Manchuria after the Mukden incident. Her statesmen were telling the world that their country was merely acting in self-defence, that their country has no territorial design on China and that their country would maintain the open door in Manchuria. But no sooner had they given repeated assurance to their assertions all over the world than they set up the so-called "Manchoukuo" and closed its open door for the exclusive benefit of their own nationals. This is still vivid in the memory of even casual onlookers, the more so business men who have been thus affected. What is happening in North China is a repetition of what took place in Manchuria, viz., the closing of the open door to American and European business men. This Japan would undertake to do also in the rest of China and on the Pacific coast. As her army and navy should ever conquer these regions.

But shall the Open Door in China be maintained for the common good of the many, or closed for the exclusive exploitation of the one? Will Uncle Sam keep a firm stand in her traditional policy, or allow Japan to continue violating international obligation?

In spite of these plain facts, Japan is sending propagandists to America and Europe for twisting facts in the hope of allaying world-wide resentment of her underhand machinations in the Orient. Well-informed people will immediately see through such truth even though such falsehood is from Japanese of international note.

T.C.S.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—The spectacle of six peace organizations in America badgering President Roosevelt to the point of forcing him to threaten to "shanghai" some 8,000 Americans in Shanghai and China, marks a new epoch in American history.

The battle cry of these peace organizations is that the 8,000 super-rich Shanghai-Americans want to bring their 130,000 compatriots into war. To however, is no kinder-garten chatter as there is not a single American right here on the warfront, who would not willingly sacrifice his life, and in most cases, I believe, his life, to save his country from such a catastrophe.

What is it then, that these Shanghai-Americans expect of their country? In a word, they want the American people again to declare themselves consistent supporters of law and order. In other words, they for no other reason than that the American nation may be perpetuated. When the gangsters Capone, Dillinger and their racketeer mobs attacked the basic fabric of law, the American people rose to the occasion and placed extraordinary powers in the hands of the President to cope with the menace. Did the peace organizations then object and suggest giving the criminals a free hand so as to avoid the possible bloodshed? They did not! They knew that they must either support the law or the criminals—there being no middle course.

The trouble is, that being at a distance from Shanghai they can see no parallel between the American gangster war and the Shanghai war so far as Americans are concerned. Let them not be deceived into a false security, and into thinking that individually they have no personal part in the Shanghai tragedy. Let them study the modern war device of the "puppet" state. Unless concerted action is taken, presently we shall see "Shanghai-kuo" and "Canton-kuo", followed by a period of "peace" about 1938, however, nothing would prevent the establishment of "Van-couver-kuo", and a little later "California-kuo" in the vicinity of the Gulf of California.

The issue before the American people is clear and unmistakable. The "puppet" state conditions are epidemic and unless they are drastically checked during the next few years, they will over-run the entire Pacific areas.

Does this mean that the American Army and Navy must join the war in China? Most decidedly not! In the face of unspeakable provocation in the Mediterranean, in Egypt, Palestine, India, Singapore and China, the British people are supporting their Army and Navy, are fighting this menace almost singlehanded. Have the American peace organizations heard their British brothers demand that the British Government declare that British subjects are remaining in foreign parts "at their own risk"?

Unless all non-aggressor nations are willing to retire their nationals into monasteries and convents, there would appear to be but one universal national policy: to avoid giving aid and comfort to the citizens of other countries; to preserve inviolate on a basis of equality the national integrity; and to repel or ruthlessly exterminate all invaders. Incidentally, no critic could find reason to label this "Dollar Diplomacy".

Between the two extremists, consisting of the criminal aggressor on the one side and the so-called pacifist "turn-the-other-cheek" organizations on the other, the world is in for a bad time when the efforts of one latter are used to facilitate the nefarious plans of the former. It may be futile to call for a little red blood from white livers, but most sane people would certainly support an active policy of consistently discouraging unlawful war as the only means of staying off an official war.

In conclusion, let it be recorded that the jettisoning of some thousands of Americans and their interests in Shanghai simply means that unless retained exclusively for "show" purposes, the American Navy had better be de-commissioned and the Marine Corps disbanded, and the money thus saved spent for coast defence artillery along the Pacific coast. If the bombing of the President Hoover is sufficient reason to withdraw all American shipping from Shanghai, the same reasoning should order the recall of the U.S.S. Augusta and other units of the U.S. Navy from the war zone. As long as we still live with us, we can yet hope for the best.

ROBERT L. STEWART.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

BASIS OF PEACE

Facts to Remember

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—I was glad to read your leading article on 11th, instant entitled "Basis of Peace." I hope you will continue to write in the same strain, to preach peace, and get the idea established and fixed in the minds of as many people as possible.

In following this line of thought there are many important facts which ought to be repeated. For instance, the trade of Japan with China has shown a steady increase during the last few years, until today her exports to China are exceeded by those of only one other country, namely the U.S.A. In particular, during the last few months, Chinese merchants have placed huge orders in Japan; and the Chinese Government itself has placed many important orders with Japanese firms. These are facts; undeniable, and readily provable. They speak with conviction, and dispose once and for all of the charge of ill-will towards Japan. They prove that the solid mass of the Chinese people, including the Chinese Government, have been, and always will be intent on getting on with their business, with the object of trade to the best advantage, and buying in any market which offers the best bargain, whether that market be Japan or any other.

Sometimes these very obvious facts are overlooked, and in the blindness of the war-folly it is more important than ever to remember them.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE

Possibilities Ahead

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—We foreign nationals should offer a grateful prayer of thanks for Japan's assurance that "foreign trade and commerce need not be affected unreasonably or unfairly under the Japanese objective in China." To be so assured implies just that feeling of security of which we are so much in need at the moment. All we need do now is to look over our heads for the Japanese deliberations, and then accept what crumbs of trade they choose to hand us after they have gained control of the whole country, its railroads, its customs, its cultural institutions, and its trade in the furtherance of their plans disguised as suppression of so-called anti-Japanese and Communist tendencies.

An agreement will probably be reached between Japan and other nationalities under which the latter's interests here will be "protected." Foreign traders and manufacturers will have as much chance of regaining their lost trade under any form of Japanese protection, as they have had in Manchoukuo. Some types of businesses will of course, be less affected than others, but it requires very little imagination to foresee what is to happen to foreign interests when these happen to clash with Japanese.

The neutral status of Shanghai we are at pains to maintain is going to be of very little value, so far as the foreigners' interior trade with China is concerned, after Japan has gained its objective.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

MARCATO.

CARGOES' PLIGHT

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—With cargo consigned to the Shanghai being dumped at Singapore, Hongkong, Mol, Kobe or any other old place, and notices appearing that such dumping is considered by shipowners as fulfillment of the clauses of the Bills of Lading, many begin to wonder where the responsibility of shipowners, who have agreed to carry the goods, is in the carrying of merchandise to Shanghai "or so near thereto as she can safely get", ceases.

If what is being done at the present time, vessels from Europe could dump cargo at say Port Said and send the rest to Bill of Lading clauses have been fulfilled.

The ports of Kobe, Saigon and Singapore are certainly not "as near thereto (to Shanghai) as she can safely get." 776, 1,738, 2,205 miles respectively.

The port of Tsingtau is the nearest to Shanghai being 402 miles—yet no shipowners have thus advertised that cargo consigned for Shanghai has been dumped at that port. Hongkong is 831 miles whereas Singapore is 2,205 miles from Shanghai.

MERCHANT.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE

Method of Payment

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—The Revenue Department of the S. M. C. is encountering some difficulties in collecting the Municipal Rates and among the defaulters are quite a number of my compatriots. The Revenue Department realizing the sad plight of my countrymen, have been quite patient about the matter.

I should like to assure the Settlement Authorities and our foreign co-residents of the Settlement of our deep appreciation for the sanction of the International Settlement has afforded us. Without the International Settlement some of us would not be living to-day, as a large number of us have been victims of indiscriminate bombing and shelling. We are fully aware that it takes money to maintain the efficient services affording us protection not only from the ravages of war but also from disease and pestilence, and while on the one hand the income of the Settlement has been drastically cut by the entire loss of the revenue of the Northern and Eastern Districts, on the other hand the disbursements of the Settlement have mounted by the increased appropriations for subsistence of the S. V. C. and by monies spent to look after the refugees.

As a result of the "incidental war" many of the industrial and commercial establishments have closed down and practically everything is at a standstill therefore many of my countrymen found their income stopped, hence they are quite unable to meet their rate payment. Those who could pay found that their "Wai-Wah" (Transfer) cheques unacceptable.

In view that the war may last quite a long time, may I suggest that the Revenue Department should accept these "Wai-Wah" cheques which could be deposited with one of the leading Chinese banks which are empowered to pay out in regular notes in the cheques when the monies are needed to meet pay rolls and/or other urgent commercial requirements.

I do not see any possible evil effects could result from such a step and many of the foreign mercantile establishments have already opened checking accounts with the Chinese banking establishments and have found it very convenient for they have to issue such a large number of orders from their Chinese clients. The suggested step during the crisis would be another step in Sino-Foreign co-operation and should help to solve in a measure the difficulties in Settlement finances.

A. QUE.

Shanghai, Sept. 12.

***This is an important suggestion. If the Wai-Wah cheque could be negotiated in the manner described with the approval of the Joint Committee of the four banks and without the liability to pay it is probable that the Council and the various public utility companies would be glad to operate. By such a course the cash position of those adopting it would be improved. The circulation of money would be extended to most desirable consumption at this moment.

DISTILLERY FLAG

British Company's Position

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—We have the honour to invite your kind attention to a news item appeared in page 3 of your to-day's issue, in connection with the bombing of the China Alcohol Distillery at Pootung. As a financial result from the last few years' business depression and cut-throat competition The China Alcohol Distillery has been sold to our Company, hence we have a legal claim on all the property it holds. Whereas we being a company incorporated in British India, are entitled to fly the British flag on such property as having been mortgaged to us.

As to the allegation that the Distillery had been used to house Chinese soldiers, we have to state that it is absolutely unfounded.

We further refute the statement that the factory has been used for the manufacture of military supplies. The factory had been out of work since July last, in connection with the war but work could not be resumed when hostilities started in August prior to the completion of the overhaul. Since then most of the staff had left, leaving just a few watchmen to look after the buildings and machinery. Every one has noticed that the factory chimney has been out of smoke for the last two months, and where comes the manufacture of military supplies? It is obvious that this accusation is again absolutely unfounded.

In view of the above, we therefore have to indite this letter to your good office with the request that you kindly give due correction to this misinformation.

Kian Guan Company (India) Ltd.,

WONG TAN KIN, Manager.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

"ONE BIG FAMILY"

Defective Brains

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—May the wings of intelligent Universal Love never molt a feather, until the Yellow and White barques sail down the River of Life together. How can all nations become one big family under one good Government? Surely not through wars and being jealous of each other. What then is so desperately needed in order to be able to give something tastefully good? Know this for certain: There is no possible gift on earth so lastingly good, so desperately needed, as scientific education and the gift of oneself in an improved state of being.

Our minds partake of the massed dominance of the uneducated race thought. It is this race thought not the individual, that is guilty of the causes of wars and misalliance. It is this race thought, I would say, that if all the big men in Governments would unselfishly contribute their part towards goodwill amongst mankind, world thought will have less witnesses of the evil imagination of men and women. As long as the affairs of our planet are ruled by brains hereditarily defective and whose life cells cannot be educated, there never will be Improvement and Peace.

As regards the present war between China and Japan, I hope the peoples of both countries will let their consciences and wills go in the direction of their greatest motives, that is towards the objects which are most desirable. May these objects be Peace with each of her and all other nations, and goodwill towards each other and all nations.

Although the influence and power of destroyers and unjust acts become over all nations like the smile of a Cheshire cat, I am confident the just and worthy of all nations shall in the end dominate.

J. N.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Relief Work

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN.—For the information of all British women in Shanghai, and particularly for those who responded to the appeal appearing in the North China Daily News of September 9, we would like to say that an Emergency Committee of the British Women's Association has been formed, consisting of those members of the Executive Committee at present in Shanghai, namely, Mrs. E. F. Hardman, Mrs. M. H. Ivy, Mrs. E. J. Ottewill, Mrs. G. C. Phillips, Mrs. J. D. E. Shotter, Mrs. J. C. Wynnes, Mrs. S. C. Young and in addition Mrs. L. Giles, Chairman of the Social Service Board, Mrs. A. C. Godby and the undersigned.

This Committee decided that the rooms at Headquarters should remain open for the benefit of members, but that it was unwise at the present time to encourage any large numbers of women to gather there. In view of this, it is urged that those desirous of helping in the relief work should get in touch with the following ladies: Mrs. L. Giles, 216 Route Ferguson, Tel. 70601, who, in addition to our usual Social Service work, is exploring the needs of girls and women working in the textile employment owing to the hostilities. These persons are asked to register their names and all necessary particulars by letter at Headquarters, 12 The Bund.

Mrs. E. F. Hardman, 953 Avenue Road, Tel. 71700, who is carrying on work among foreign refugees through the King's Daughters Society. These people are desperately in need of warm clothing and bed coverings (old and new) for the cold weather which is rapidly approaching. Ladies can also help by knitting articles, and Mrs. Hardman will give them particulars of what can most usefully be done.

Mrs. J. C. Wynnes, 53 The Bund, Tel. 10296, who is in touch with the needs of Shanghai hospitals, Chinese and foreign, and can furnish particulars of what is required. These needs are very great.

In addition, while realising that the resources of everyone have been much curtailed, it was felt that subscriptions might be accepted for any form of relief. For this purpose, a closed box has been placed at Headquarters, 12 The Bund. Persons wishing to do so can also send donations to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. G. C. Phillips, 1 Daybrook Estate, 70 Tunsin Road.

ELEANOR WHITNEY, Acting-Chairman, British Women's Association.

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

PEACE WITH HONOUR

An Earnest Plea

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—Five weeks of fighting in the Shanghai area has brought no decision. The Japanese forces have succeeded in driving back the Chinese troops on the north of the Settlement to prepared lines but the Chinese right flank remains based on Chapel and the Railway Station and further east. The Japanese forces can be dislodged from that vantage point and a further retreat to more distant points enforced.

In the meantime damage to neutral and non-combatant life and property due principally to air-raids and anti-aircraft activity is daily mounting in scale, thus reducing the prospects of rehabilitation in any near future period of time to a minimum.

What then does either side hope to gain by further prolongation of hostilities in this particular district?

If either side can decisively defeat the other before the largest centre of international trade and commerce in the Far East is reduced to ashes then something might be said for continuing warfare, but as matters stand this does not seem to be probable, while the Foreign Powers, who see the lives and property and the trade and commerce of their nationals jeopardised in a quarrel which does not directly concern them, cannot, forever, continue to adopt the policy of benevolent onlookers, but must eventually unite in some common action to preserve what still remains.

There is no time then for immediate means of putting a stop to military operations and securing peace with honour by negotiation, either directly or by friendly mediation of neutrals?

The Japanese have vindicated their undoubted right to take all necessary measures to protect the lives and property of their nationals, threatened by the Chinese menace, while the Chinese, who see their country threatened with disintegration and partition or at best liable to sink under Japanese domination, have shown that they can put up a most gallant fight against the invader. But at what a cost!

In order to achieve success the Japanese have had to evacuate a peaceful trading population of some thirty thousand souls whose individual homes, shops, and businesses, while valuable industries and factories built up by years of patient effort and involving immense capital investment have been destroyed and in some cases may never be rebuilt. Similarly, the Chinese have seen a whole population driven from their homes, industries destroyed and tens of thousands of their fellow nationals driven to poverty and starvation. All to what end?

Are militarism and military conquest the only means of settling the contending parties? Are not individual humans to be allowed to live in peace and security without being constantly subjected to war's alarms. Are soldiers and sailors to be the sole arbiters of human happiness? If this is so then let all human progress cease, let art and science, invention and research go, let war and rapine take the place of a civilization which has failed, until in the process of time mankind will have committed mass suicide and the world hitherto dominated by man reverts to its original state of savagery.

Peace must come some day, why not now? Not a dictated peace leaving a conqueror in precarious occupation of a hostile country and the conquered dissatisfied and unfriendly awaiting only the opportunity for revenge. There can be no lasting peace between nations in such relationship. No, there must be peace with honour with a settlement of outstanding accounts in which there will be give and take on both sides.

The Japanese have many genuine grievances which must be remedied and guarantees must be forthcoming against any recrudescence of the insidious attacks upon her vital and commercial interests. Anti-Japanese propaganda must cease in all its aspects. Her position as a great nation with magnificent record of achievement must be frankly recognized. There must be a cessation of the pin-pricking policy adopted of recent years by a China misled by subversive propaganda intended to estrange her from her nearest neighbour and obvious friend.

Japan must, on the other hand be prepared to renounce all idea of conquest and the creation of a continental empire, if these were indeed her intent, and to hold out the hand of comradeship and friendship to a nation only now beginning to awake from the lethargy of centuries and take her place among the progressive countries of the modern world.

In a word, let China renounce all claims towards Communism and Japan all imperialistic aims at her expense. Substitute an alliance for separatism. Let the statesmen on both sides put aside their prejudices

and meet round the Council table, let merchants and manufacturers get together and decide the lines upon which a satisfactory basis of mutual understanding and respect can best be built up.

The first requisite is an immediate armistice for some definite period of time. Neutrals could be useful in arranging this. During the armistice period delegates, preferably neither naval nor military, though these would necessarily be in the background watching the negotiations, should be nominated to discuss terms of peace and the permanent cessation of hostilities.

The presence in close proximity to one another of opposing forces ready at any moment to take advantage of incidents however trivial in themselves as an excuse to engage in hostilities must be provided against. There is only one practical way in which this can be done, namely by the creation of a neutral zone of considerable extent within which Shanghai will continue to exist and to expand naturally with the growth of the trade, industry and population.

The Chinese should agree to create and maintain under international Treaty this neutral zone for a definite period of years and a small international force should be maintained for a short preliminary period as a guarantee of neutrality. This force could be withdrawn at some convenient date by mutual consent and the maintenance of peace and order then entrusted to a force of police and/or gendarmie under control of an international Council.

The legal basis of such a neutral or special zone should be a Mandate or Franchise from the Chinese Government creating such zone and if considered desirable making it or some part of it into a free port.

It is desirable, or even preferable in such case, that the headquarters of all Chinese Government organs, many of which are situated in the existing foreign settlement area, should be removed to the capital as it would be incongruous for such organs to function in a place removed, however temporarily, from direct Government control.

If it could be arranged that the suggestion for such a scheme could be made to emanate from the Chinese Government without prejudice to their sovereign rights or eventual recovery of full control at the expiry of the Franchise, then there could be no question of loss of face or yielding to force majeure and her dignity as a Sovereign State would be unimpaired.

The first move for the necessary preliminary armistice could come with a good grace from the British and American Admirals on the spot who would make simultaneous proposals to both sides.

BRITISH PEACEMAKER.
Shanghai, Sept. 20.

***To this eloquent plea the leading article on page 435 is germane.

THE BETTER 'OLE

An Inquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SIN—I would thank you for a little space in your widely-read paper to ask if any of your many readers could give me some information regarding living conditions in the Islands of the South Seas especially Tuhi and the Marquesas Islands. I would be obliged for information as to how to get there from Shanghai the cheapest way possible for a family of four. I understand the money used there is the Franc. If anyone has been there of late and could give me any data I would be very grateful.

G.
Shanghai, Sept. 15.

A Reply

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SIN—Referring to the enquiry re "The South Seas" in your issue of 72593, Old Bill may be able to give him some helpful information, as he himself has a "Better 'Ole" already in those parts (South Seas) and is, in fact, leaving for there within a fortnight.

C. D. S.
Shanghai, Sept. 19.

Many Inquiries

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
SIN—In view of the unexpected and surprisingly large interest shown so quickly regarding the Pacific Islands, Old Bill thinks that the best way to give service in this matter, is to give the information in diary or other form, of the various "Oles" he visits on his forthcoming visit; such information would be on such matters as costs of living, climate, scenery, transport, etc. and would be sent to Shanghai for publication, starting in about 6 to 7 weeks hence. In the meantime, Shanghai, better luck.

C.D.S.
Shanghai, Sept. 20.

WAR REFUGEES

An Urgent Appeal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—The war refugee problem is one of the most urgent matters to be dealt with by the Chinese Government. The health and good government of the foreign concessions. Camps now established under proper medical and sanitary care are endeavouring to deal with the ever growing number of refugees, many of whom are still living in alleyways and unsanitary and congested places.

We are working with the authorities of the International and French Concessions and with the Committee for co-ordinating the evacuation of refugees.

To support the existing camps, and to provide further accommodation, this Committee urgently needs contributions. Our chairman are Mr. N. Aali and Mr. Y. K. Chu and our managers are under the control of Mr. Sun Han-chang Managing Director, Bank of China, Mr. J. R. Jones, and Mr. Loh Pah-hong. Contributions should be sent to the Bank of China, 115 Rue Marco Polo, to 123 Boulevard Montmartre, or to the underground at 97 Jinke Road—room 304. All contributions will be acknowledged in the public press.

Contributions of food, warm clothing and medicines can be sent to Father Jacques, Aurora University Camp, Avenue Dubai, Bridge Morris Salvation Army Camp, Route Sieyes (near Route Dufour), and the Y.M.C.A. Camp at Luzon Road.

WM. E. SOUTER.
Shanghai, Sept. 17.

A FRIEND IN NEED

Finnish Consul's Action

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—Being one of those unhappy ones within the borders of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement under the S.M.C. rule, who had to run for their lives and leave everything to the mercy of burning bombs, fire and roaming thieves, there was sunshine in my soul the day, the 16th inst., when I did have the necessary document in my pocket allowing me to visit my office the forthcoming Saturday morning. My only concern was to take out my files, samples and winter clothes. I knew that the burden of all this would have been too heavy and as I had heard that the S.M.C. rickshaws, for some reason or other, were not allowed to carry out their peaceful and lawful business in the eastern part of the Foreign Settlement, there was nothing else left to do but to approach the hire car garage—they go anywhere. I called on the garage and in the forenoon of Sept. 16. Everything went smoothly, as it always has done at that "box." I was assured that they would hold a car for me at 8 a.m. The business was talked over both in English and Chinese. The fare was fixed at Ch.\$3.—per hour, as usual.

Everything was ready for the big show, when I went to the Garage this morning to get the car ordered two days ago. I was surprised to receive the shocking statement that the everlasting ubiquitous hire car could not go to Wayside, that they thought that I intended to go to Nantao etc. Oh boy—I said plenty, but the "shop was closed."

I had promised to help also a person of the same house where I lived, who has a serious job and had made special arrangements to get free from the work. The time was 7.40 a.m. At 8.20 minutes the garage of the Eastern District of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement would be opened by the S.M.C. or somebody else. What could I do?—I run to the S.V.C.—all Finns can run, you know. They said that I did not have a uniform. They did not recognize that I had a very good uniform on me, the rags which I saved, when shrapnels planted around my office, drove me out from my "sweet home." I run next to the police headquarters, where I was faced with an exceedingly polite gentleman, who sympathized but could do nothing at the moment.

As a last resort, I telephoned to my Consul, Mr. V. Niskanen, at the same time. He was not office hour yet by far, but he was already busy at his table. I was about sure that he could do nothing, but after some meditation on the other side I was told to stay right where I was. He would soon come. And the car came. "Is this car insured against war-risk?" I asked the driver. He answered in negative. It would have been the proper thing to accept that car, more so knowing that the car was insured. The life here now is a great gamble anyway. Everything went smoothly and nothing happened to the precious car during this risky trip.

Let me point out here, what a fine fellow Mr. Niskanen, the Consul General for Finland in China is. Naturally, I am not thinking on this individual case only. All, who know him, understand that Mr. N. represents the best in our nation. The sterling character of this gentleman, will be more distinct in time of distress.

Before finishing, may I suggest that the S.M.C. would do something to help those, who cannot pay their monthly salaries for small services of the local transporting sharks. Could not some big garages step in and help? What about those, who have own cars and plenty. A bit of real joy is here—with respectfully recommended. Just think of those thousands of European brethren, who have no homeland, miseries all around, etc., carrying their belongings along the ruins of the International Settlement on the North side of the Creek or wherever they can find a place, which they may never be able to repay. Would it not be possible for those lucky ones to place their cars at the disposal of their suffering western brethren at times during this crisis?

HANNES KEIJOLA.
Shanghai, Sept. 18.

EVACUEES IN HONGKONG

Another View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—I have read with great interest your special correspondent's account in to-day's paper of the living conditions of the British evacuees now quartered in the Laichikok Gao from which the following is extracted:—

"Four large buildings have been turned into dormitories, each containing 49 cots, beds, and even dormitories. The refugees have a wonderful view of the Peak, Stonecutters Island and the many little bays and inlets beyond the harbour. Situated as they are on the hill-side, the dormitories receive a cool breeze all day long. Below these buildings, there is a large-sized dining room where excellent meals are served. To the right of the new camp is the already popular Laichikok swimming beach, which is most convenient for the Shanghai-laners."

As a comparison, the following are extracts from a letter received from my wife and which will no doubt be of interest to other husbands:—

"The place is hot at night....we have a lot of mosquitoes....there is not a single bathtub, only showers and we have to walk down the stairs across a courtyard to get to them.... and there is absolutely no hot water supply....there is no sink and the water splashes all over our feet....we have to use thick, high, wooden slippers because the cement floors are so filthy and the whole place smells....she (my daughter, aged three) can't eat the food, it is so poor....no milk nor jam as she had in the Jockey Club....I am writing this sitting on a camp bed as we have no tables nor chairs (in the dormitory, the furniture is very dirty because nearby there are a lot of dirty bins)....I am miserable I just want to put my head on your shoulder and have a good cry."

INDIGNANT.
Shanghai, Sept. 20.

LONELY CHILDREN

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—As there seems to be no likelihood of schools opening in the near future the problem of what to do with our lonely children is very difficult. May I suggest that someone of your readers qualified to do so organize a small private school for the kindergarten ages. I feel sure that sufficient support would be forthcoming to make it a success.

DISTRACTED MOTHER.
Shanghai, Sept. 15.

DOGS DO BARK

A Desperate Case

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—All night long and nearly every night, from the vicinity of the grounds of a large blatant house in Avenue du Roi Albert, we have the agonized howling of a large leather-legged dog, apparently in mortal agony. Cannot the S. S. P. C. A. cope with this?

Or, more effectively, cannot some Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Human Beings—for precedence the Police—compel the wider-spread and intolerable nuisance and danger caused throughout Shanghai by those who insist on keeping uncontrolled barking and howling brutes simply to pander to their own starved vanities?

A sure cure would be effected generally by exposing a couple of main offenders to the unholly din for

A BOUNDEN DUTY

Plea for "Small Man"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—Your leader for to-day seems to me to be extremely moderate and constructive—it is up to all of us to rally round the Council—that is ourselves, and see that the settlement carries on.

The advice to pay Council obligations promptly must however apply principally to the smaller men and businesses, the large firms have reserves and resources and will probably have much less difficulty in meeting their debts.

Now in troublesome times like these it is the small man who inevitably suffers most—with a small business completely stopped—with a small and shrinking income and much increased liability due perhaps to semi-enforced over-payment of family, where is he going to find the wherewithal to meet his debts?

One point seems to me to have been omitted in recent discussions on the subject and that is landlords and tenants. The cataclysm which has overtaken Shanghai means that many of the retail businesses have come almost to a standstill and there is no prospect of their being able to see recovery.

Under these circumstances are the landlords to ask for and get full rent while the poor tenant has to pay his rent and taxes in full for property from which he gets no use or benefit? The landlords who decline to discuss the matter, others who have waived the rent entirely and others who are willing to make some adjustment that would be fair.

I think that this is one question which might be taken up seriously if Shanghai's burden is to be carried equitably.

Another and even more important question at this time of crisis is that of cheques on Chinese banks.

The attitude adopted by some undertakings is frankly one that disgusts me. They refuse cheques on Chinese banks call them 'scraps of paper' and insist on cash.

That the 'cash' they might get is itself only a note issued by a Chinese bank does not seem to have occurred to these despisers of Chinese cheques. I am unable to see why a note for \$10 issued by one of the note-issuing banks is any better than credit for the same current account in the same bank.

China is up against a major crisis—the most serious for many many years. The country had to take some steps to protect its currency and the action would appear to have been dictated by 'Wei Wah' or transfer money is no new thing, 'Transfer' taels were used years ago and accepted freely.

Now when China has serious financial and other difficulties is the time to appear to have been dictated to be friendly to this country to accept the regulations imposed, adopt themselves thereto and thus help the sorely tried wheels of commerce to keep moving.

Some there are who at the first sign of trouble did open accounts with Chinese banks, put in their money and the Wei Wah cheques and these people are able to continue business, collect old debts and from their Wei Wah accounts pay out their obligations. All kinds of Chinese produce can be purchased and the Chinese can be paid by Wei Wah cheque.

Others, and some of these are huge concerns making their money out of Chinese business, hold their hands up in horror at the mere thought of an account in a Chinese bank—they have apparently forgotten the millions and millions of dollars they have collected from Chinese and perhaps have no hope for the future. The heads of some of these concerns have by do business with you in the talks about Sino-foreign friendship and co-operation.

If we want to be of assistance to the people of this country and at the same time to ourselves we must fall into line with their banking arrangements at this time of trouble and not insist on a Chinese bank—these are almost impossible conditions of payment clog up the machinery which has been devised to deal with the situation.

My suggestion is open accounts in Chinese banks—accept Chinese cheques from all the people who regularly do business with you in the market—probably others too—and pay out your obligations to Chinese and others by these cheques. The Chinese banks are doing their best—go into any of them and see how busy they are. Unless the Chinese country is to be absolutely smashed by this war, and this is unthinkable, it will not be long before things will be working smoothly again and the situation which is very parallel to that of 1932 cleared up.

E. S. LITTLE, JR.
Shanghai, Sept. 20.

twelve hours and then infecting them with rabies in the absence of medical aid, as a public warning.

SLEEPLESS.
Shanghai, Sept. 13.

MISSING MAILS

July 26 to August 16

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—About three weeks ago a cable was dispatched to Dairen inquiring the whereabouts of the Siberian mail. The reply was delayed for some days and was worded, "Can you accept mail?" This evidently indicated that there was mail lying at Dairen but that the postmaster in charge at that port was of the opinion Shanghai had no facilities left to handle mail. In other words Shanghai had been entirely destroyed.

The London mail via Siberia dated 16th August is to hand (only 40 bags I am told). It would be interesting to hear what has become of the London mails between 24th July and the 16th August which have been directed via Siberia.

The outward home mails are being forwarded via America or via Suez. The N.Y.K. express line is carrying mails to Nagasaki from whence the Shimidzu Line via Harbin is open. It would be a boon if the postal official would forward mails by this route when directed via Siberia.

"VIA SIBERIA."

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

A Stronger Protest

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—The complaints in VIA SIBERIA's letter to you are fully justified but their tone is perhaps a bit too meek to stir the postal authorities out of what can only be described as a very sound sleep. The unfortunate writer of the present letter is also in receipt of the "new" Siberian mail but is still waiting for all items which should have arrived during the first four weeks of local hostilities and in his case must include various cheques and money orders besides ordinary mail. Are these mails being placed in an anti-war museum in order to discourage our grandchildren from embarking upon any "positive policy" or, if not, are we at least allowed to learn what their fate is to be?

Furthermore it is difficult to understand why the outgoing European mail should be dispatched via Suez or via Pacific if it is possible to deliver the incoming mail via Siberia and Japan. Perhaps the route Dairen-Nagasaki-Shanghai has been declared a one-way street by the Japanese as no other explanation can be seen. It takes anything from 4 to 6 weeks for mail matter to reach Europe via Suez or via Pacific under present circumstances is quite as good as no connection at all. The air mail, of course, is still working, but after paying approximately \$3 to the Post Office for just one batch of mail, at least one writer feels that the thing ought to be done about it immediately and that the public has a right to demand that normal connections be restored as far as possible under existing circumstances. The writer might add that he is a newspaper correspondent and that therefore his mail is not exceptionally heavy. For business houses, however, the expense caused by the present state of affairs must run into hundreds of dollars.

"DISCUSTED."

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

An Official Assurance

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—May I avail of your usual courtesy in requesting you to insert this letter in reply to the letter appearing in your issue of the 19th under the caption of Those Mails Again.

A letter to this Administration need not be either too weak or too strong; all that is wanted are the true facts and they will receive the attention but I would like to invite discussion to come and visit the various Postal Establishments in Shanghai and he will soon find out for himself that we are not having a sound sleep at all.

While I fully realize the great inconvenience caused to some members of the public through the delay in certain Siberian mails in reaching Shanghai, this does not necessarily mean that we are not making every possible effort to locate the delayed mail and to have it brought to Shanghai at the earliest possible date. During the last week no less than 682 bags of Siberian mails have been received dated London 12th to 26th of August.

As to the outgoing Siberian mail I also invite discussion's attention to the Daily Mail of the 17th from which he will read that mails for Europe via Siberia were closed by the ss. "Shuntien" via Tientsin. Mails for Siberia are routed via Suez or Pacific only when no others are available.

A. M. CHAPLAIN.

Director of Posts.

Shanghai, Sept. 19.

HOSPITAL'S APPEAL

Funds Wanted

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—For the first time since its foundation in 1920, we must approach you, foreign friends, for help, on behalf of an institution which has been doing splendid relief work among the Chinese, the Chinese Infectious Disease Hospital, of No. 25 Yu Ya Ching Road.

While this hospital serves general purposes throughout the year, its special function during the summer months is to give free treatment for cholera and summer diseases. The fine work and the vast service it renders are well known to local authorities and to the public. Its patients have averaged 455 per day, from Sept. 1 to 13.

Because the usual summer diseases, we are now so threatened with a cholera epidemic. Already, 1,018 charity patients have been treated by this Hospital with saline transfusion (Aug. 10 to Sept. 13). The Shanghai Municipal Council Laboratory has already found 292 true cases of cholera this summer, up to Sept. 13, (later figures not yet received).

The Hospital depends mainly upon subscriptions from the local community to carry on. There is a small income from services given, when patients are able to pay, though the charges made do not cover the medicines and supplies used. The Hospital works in co-operation with the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council and receives some support from them. Apart from these, and with the exception of one foreign firm which can be depended upon for an annual contribution, the balance of the money required to maintain this worthy institution has come from Chinese donations.

This Hospital needs funds, particularly during the present crisis, and in view of the threatened cholera epidemic. Besides urging our Chinese friends to continue and to increase their subscriptions, we venture to call upon you for financial assistance, and will be glad indeed to receive such aid as you can give. This may be in the form of a lump sum or annual subscription, or in quarterly or monthly payments.

We thank you for your assistance and co-operation.

THE CHINESE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL
Shanghai, Sept. 15.

BOY SCOUTS

Camp Doings at Weihaiwei

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—Parents will be interested to hear that Mr. W. J. Silvey has obtained permission to stay on at Weihaiwei in charge of the Camp. It was realized that he was doing a very important piece of work and H. M. Consul made special representation to the Commissioner of Public Health to release him. Mr. A. H. Gordon is also remaining to assist with the Camp as it is a big job to look after some 50 boys and is more than one man can tackle.

Mr. Silvey writes that everyone is happy fit and well. There has been nothing worse than an injury to young Burton's hip which required three stitches but is progressing very well. There have of course been cases of cuts, boils, toothaches, tummy-aches, bruises, sprains and other minor complaints which have kept the Camp Chief busy. But life has proceeded smoothly and happily and no one wants to come back. The evasion of school is one of the bright features of life but Mr. Silvey has it in mind to start a few classes. At the moment of writing there was no need for extra blankets but it was thought it might be possible to borrow some locally.

Two-day hikes form a large part of the programme for the senior boys, but all are occupied with swimming, picnics, cricket, tennis, scout games and competitions with the Navy, which keep them fit. There is abundant reading material and indoor games but the weather has been exceptionally fine so they are mostly out of doors. The food has been excellent. The food supply remains good and there has been no stinting of essentials though expenditure is only about a dollar a day per person. A lot of money is saved by buying local produce from the country people or by visiting the market at 5 a.m.

In fact Mr. Silvey writes very optimistically and is prepared to carry on until about the first week in October when it seems probable that the camp will have to be closed. This must still depend on the local situation and if essential no doubt arrangements can be made to extend the time still further.

W. C. CASSELL.

Scout Commissioner.

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

HONGKIEW SALVAGE

Case of Chinese Volunteers

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—Ever since August 28th, there has been plenty of discussions and preparations in arranging for permits from the Japanese, to allow foreigners, erstwhile residents of Hongkiew and districts to salvage clothing, foodstuffs and other personal effects from the war-torn areas.

Yesterday we saw something definitely achieved, and to this we are grateful to the authorities concerned, who no doubt must have given unselfishly quite a bit of their time.

We are all aware that these permits are granted to foreign civilians and volunteers. The majority of the latter never had the time and opportunity to return to their homes after the day when they responded to the call to duty. These men are now given their break, and they are the privileged few who have the next two days to get what they can from their homes.

There is one group of men though that needed just that sort of a break, and they are the Chinese Members of the S.V.C. who have gone into the thick and thin of it: shared and shared alike, all fun and dangers, with their brothers-at-arms during those hectic days at the front lines. No mention is being made of any concessions being granted to these men, who too, have homes in those areas, and who are very willing, I am sure, to pay their own expenses to go in for just a glimpse of what they once called home, and to get whatever they could make use of with this change of weather.

These men were also there when the call for duty came, and they too never had the chance of return for their necessities.

I realize and appreciate the anxieties these men are subjected to, the suspense that they are going through since the outbreak of 1937 when I too, was one of them.

I appeal through the medium of your paper for support, and I am sure that this appeal would not fall on deaf ears. Something must be done, and let's hope—soon.

MIAO.

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

"ROSALIE MOLLER"

A Passenger's View

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—From what I can make out of Mr. Moller's letter in your issue of Sept. 13, that the chief reason for anchoring the Rosalie in the stream at the Garden of the Gods Hotel was because of the wharf at which she originally was supposed to berth had been occupied by a certain Chinese vessel. If this was the case why not radio the captain to put up the ship in a safer zone and also advise him that there was no berthing accommodation at the time instead of letting her come up the river and drop anchor right in the middle of the river thus imposing the lives of nearly 1,500 people most of whom were women folk and children and exposing them to the danger of being hit accidentally by shrapnel and stray bullets of the two duelling parties, not counting the nerve-racking and the very unfortunate people had to undergo on account of the terrible noise of the colossal bombardment.

My brother and father were the ones amongst many others who came on board the Customs Jolly to meet the ship.

When they asked a man, obviously connected with the Russian Committee who chartered the vessel (at least the band on his left arm said so), as to why the passengers were not being disembarked, the reply was that they had better go and take it up directly with the officials of the shipping company. Immediately a delegation of about 15 was formed and deputized to consult the authorities concerned.

Upon arrival at the Moller Line offices and presenting the case to one of the officers of the company he was rather bewildered to learn that the ship had well over 3 p.m. the passengers have not landed yet. When finally ushered to Mr. Moller the delegation was actually told that this gentleman could not be bothered with things like that at his office and only when pressed he had agreed to commission a couple of launches to take the people ashore. I have no doubt that the business of the well-known establishment of Moller Line is being always conducted in a very careful and admirable manner but I sincerely regret to say that in the case of Rosalie Moller returning to this city with 1,500 women and children from Tsingtao they have failed to render the necessary and very vital facilities and have accepted a very poor concern that "is not conducting business in such a careless or miserably mean manner."

UNFORTUNATE PASSENGER.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

HELPLESS HUSBANDS

Horrors of Evacuation

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—Allow me to give a word of warning to the men who have stayed in Shanghai while the wife and children have been sent away. I don't think that any of us so far have attempted to put down on paper what exactly the "horror" of each of us and I do not intend to do so because as yet it seems fruitless. But I do want to draw the attention of the men who pay the compradore books at the end of the month to the fact that if tomatoes suddenly appear at 28 cents and pears at 45 cents per pound this has nothing to do with the difficulty to get fruit at the present time but that something is very much wrong with the compradore. My compradore who tirelessly tries to put these amounts into my book has his shop at the corner of Edinburgh and Great Western Rd. I go to the Seymour Rd. market twice a week.

Tomatoes cost at the present time at the utmost 10 cents and the same pears that appeared on our table today at 45 cents cost actually not more than 25. If you are willing to spend a dollar on fruit you get five pounds for them and I am aware that I will probably be accused of narrow-mindedness but I find that I have been spending at the very least 20 dollars more on fruit and vegetables this month than I have ever spent before. I know perfectly well that if there is a shortage prices must become higher but if pears and tomatoes and such perishable things actually rot in the market because the prices are too dear there seems to be no reason whatever why the various compradores should make the big cut. I should like to say that these annoying conditions are largely due to a missing control over the side of housewives or somewhere else.

The cook and the boy and the coolie all have their families on our premises whether we know it or not. We do not mind as long as they keep in the background for the time being but I think that this is no reason why we should provide our servants with the extra money it might cost them to keep their families by living down to pay the compradore ridiculous prices for quite ordinary things so that the cook may get a higher interest on our purchases at the end of the month. Is there no way of keeping prices down to a reasonable basis? Do these dealers also have to become rich at the same time because we have to send away the wives who control them which costs us quite a bit of money? I find most of my friends complaining of the same experience. Cannot something be done about it?

MARKET-COOL

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Chinese Members Effects

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—I desire through the medium of your columns to express my thanks to the response on behalf of the British Red Cross Society, Shanghai Branch—

Sir Hugh Knatchbull Hugessen G 25
Anonymous 10
Anonymous 10
Anonymous 10
Rev. M. Brown 10
T. J. Fisher 25
Foreign Staff 25
Shanghai Bk. Corp. 345
Jardine Matheson & Co. 109
N. M. Joseph 109
R. H. Lacey 20
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Arnold 20
Geo. H. Piercy 20
F. Hayden 20
E. D. Hays 100
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. 100
Wheelock & Co. 100

and Miss Ariza Abraham acknowledge the generous donation of cigarettes from The Yee Tsung To tobacco Distributors and to the following for their gifts of magazines, books, games, cigarettes, etc.—

Union Bazaar, Ewos Brewery, Mrs. Levy, D. H. H. Shanghai Club, Mrs. Elm Helm, Mrs. A. de C. Soverby, Mrs. Bingham & Matthews, Mrs. C. van Stellingma, Shanghai Club, Mrs. Brown, J. C. de Britto, C. H. Stabelford and W. H. Meislin.

ELLIS HAYIM.

Honorary Treasurer

Shanghai, Sept. 16.

RED CROSS FLAG

Timely Reminder

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—During the past month foreign and Chinese transport contractors have attached to their trucks, handcars etc., the sign of the red cross on a white background irrespective of whether they are carrying rice, flour or wood and the day may come when their cargoes be confiscated.

I would further suggest that those using this medical sign on anything movable or immovable should consult the various Consulates for permission. Obviously it is not generally known that article 23 of the Geneva Convention states—

"The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words 'Red Cross' or 'Geneva Cross' shall not be used either in time of peace or war, except to protect or to indicate medical units and establishments and the personnel and material protected by the Convention."

Furthermore, Voluntary Aid Societies are not permitted the use of the red cross unless instructed by their respective Governments to do so, and then only when attached to medical units.

As a compliment to Switzerland the heraldic emblem of the red cross on a white ground, formed by reversing the Federal colours is retained as the emblem and distinctive sign of the medical service of armies and not by contractors using transport other than the succour of wounded, and not even the latter unless authorized to do so.

G. H. PARKES.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

REFUGEES AND RAIN

Camp's Needs

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—In a kindly worded paragraph, in the "N.C.D.N." issue of Sept. 15, your reporter mentioned that marshes for the refugees on the Aurora University grounds stood the downpour of rain very well indeed.

As the director in charge of this camp, I would like only say that although we need floorboards for three huts, we hope to have very soon a sufficient supply for that purpose.

I would much more prefer to receive clothing and blankets which are scarce now and will be still more needed in the near future.

I am glad to say that there are no cases of cholera and that the very few cases reported (six in all) since August 15th all were refugees from the country and these patients were immediately isolated. I am assured that there is no fear that this disease would spread further as the season is too far advanced.

Would charitable persons assist us with donations of clothing and blankets?

R. JACQUINOT, S.J.

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

BOOK ON BAMBOO

A Pamphlet Wanted

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—I would appreciate very much if any of your readers could indicate for certain whether it is possible to obtain the pamphlet, "Bamboo and its uses in China" by W. M. Porterfield.

On the other hand, would an owner of such a pamphlet allow the undersigned to borrow it for a week for special reference.

If required, I am prepared to furnish a nominal deposit for the loan.

J. BOSSUET.

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

ACCOMMODATION

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIN—In view of the pressing need for more (and better) accommodation for wounded soldiers and refugees in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, one wonders why the buildings of the Kaitze Hwa University (corner of Great Western and Chung Shan Roads), and the newly built University in Fah Wah Village (off Great Western Road), both of which are absolutely empty, have not been requisitioned for this work already. Both could provide accommodation for several thousand, with ample sanitary arrangements already present.

"DAIT-SE-LOO".

Shanghai, Sept. 17.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

EXCITING CRICKET MATCH FINAL

R. W. Edwards Leads Team to Six Run Victory: Cornfield's Spirited Hit for Losers

Shanghai, Sept. 20. Considerable interest was attached to the concluding phases of the match which took place yesterday on the Shanghai Cricket Club's ground, for N. Hart-Baker and J. Cornfield put up a spirited seventh wicket stand which almost brought victory in sight, but with their dismissal, the remaining batsmen failed to get the necessary six runs to win, giving victory to R. W. Edwards' team by that margin.

Coincidental was the fact that it was the seventh wicket partnership which paved the way to success for the winners, for Jack Pote-Hunt's advent saw the score mounting and after the first six wickets had fallen for a meagre 50 runs, the tail wags vigorously and were able to add 82 runs, which changed the whole complexion of the game.

Good Stand Just Falls

R. W. Edwards' XI batted first and were able to score 132 runs, and in reply, H. J. M. Cook's side were dismissed ten minutes before the time to draw stumps with a total score of 126 when victory seemed very close to their grasp inasmuch as Hart-Baker and Cornfield had given great evidence of completing their earlier successes by carrying the day themselves.

F. Marshall ("Peanut") rose to the occasion to put up a long stand for 31 runs, but it was not till J. W. Pote-Hunt came in that the runs began to come. Pote-Hunt scored 68 and was the outstanding batsman of the day, eventually succumbing to a ball from F. Talbot. His association with R. F. Scott contributed in no small way towards his team's success.

Losers' Start Well

For the losers, John Sayle and D.M.C. Pritchard commenced the innings auspiciously enough to get 43 in the first wicket partnership, and N. Hart-Baker carried on the work in grand style, holding his

HAMMOND HEADS BATTING AVERAGES AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 15. W. R. Hammond, the Gloucester and England all-rounder, heads the batting averages for the fourth time in five seasons. His total of runs for the season is 9,252, giving him the splendid average of 55.04. His figures last year were, respectively, 2,107 and 55.84.

Verily, the Yorkshire and England slow spin bowler, tops the bowling averages with 202 wickets, or an average of 15.68. Austin Matthews, the 32-year-old Glamorgan professional, whose selection for the third and final Test against New Zealand caused surprise protest with a certain amount of modesty, actually heads the bowlers with an average of 14.46. He, however, took only 47 wickets. Matthews is a fast-medium bowler, and just previous to his Test selection took 22 wickets in three matches. He dismissed Bradman twice in one match in 1934.—Reuter.

Middlesex Collapse

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 13. Middlesex are in a bad way in their Challenge match against Yorkshire at the Oval.

After the Champions had knocked over the respectable total of 401, of which Hutton was responsible for 121, Middlesex had lost six wickets for only 63 at the close of play to-day.—Reuter.

At the Oval—Yorkshire beat Middlesex by an innings and 115. Yorkshire 401 (Hutton 121, Mitchell 80). Middlesex 185 (following on, 101). (Verily tennis for 43).

New Zealanders beat Gentlemen of Ireland by 20 runs and 52. New Zealand 286, Gentlemen of Ireland 160, and following on, 20 (Verily tennis for 20, Gallician five for 20).—Reuter.

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS IN GERMANY

Berlin, Sept. 18. William Tilden—(U.S.A.) and Hans Nusslein (Germany) will meet in the final of the international tennis tournament for professionals that is being held here.

Tildep was a convincing winner over Ramillon (France) in the semi-finals, beating him by 6-2, 6-0, 6-3. Nusslein, who is the holder of the world professional championship, defeated Gortisching (Germany) by 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 in the other semi-final.—Trans-Ocean.

Shanghai, Sept. 20. The two had a good partnership to get 43 runs, and both were hitting out towards the end of their association. Unfortunately, just when they seemed in a position to carry the day, Hart-Baker was dismissed, and Cornfield carried on, only to lose his wicket when victory was in sight, the side losing by six runs.

Fus. Talbot took 4 wickets for 20 runs for the losing team and proved

Famous Tournament to Percy Alliss

Stoke Poges, Sept. 18. Percy Alliss, of Leeds, won the News of the World Tournament to-day, defeating Adams, of Royal Liverpool, by 3 and 2.

At the end of the 18 holes, Alliss led by three up, and he maintained this margin in the second half of the final.—Reuter.

Percy Alliss, the 40-year-old Leeds professional, has built up a glittering record since winning the British Amateur Championship in 1920. He was professional champion of Wales in 1920-21. Most of his golfing honours have been won outside Great Britain. He has shown a great partiality for the German Open which he has captured five times, including three successive victories. Twice the Italian Open has fallen to his clubs and in between those wins he has recorded several seconds in the French and Canadian championships. He has played Ryder Cup for Great Britain on four occasions. This is his second success in the News of the World Tournament which is worth something in the vicinity of £1,000.

a fairly good bowler, while D.M.C. Pritchard took a similar number of wickets, slightly more expensively. For the winners, A. Lingard took 5 wickets for 45 runs, bowling no less than 17 overs, which is no small feat and E. P. Geere took 3 for 33. Scores—

R. W. Edwards' XI	
A. Graham, lbw., b. Pritchard	5
F. Marshall, c. Hart-Baker, b. Talbot	31
A. Lingard, b. Pritchard	2
E. P. Geere, lbw., b. Read	0
R. W. Edwards, c. Cook, b. Pritchard	2
J. Pote-Hunt, b. Talbot	68
A. S. Read, c. G. Read, b. Talbot	0
B. F. Talbot, lbw., b. Pritchard	10
C. A. Bowen, run out	3
D. Sayle, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	132

Fall of wickets: 1-15, 2-15, 3-16, 4-29, 5-55, 6-74, 7-50, 8-84, 9-100, 10-132.

Bowling analysis:	
	O. M. R. W.
D.M.C. Pritchard	11 0 49 5
G. J. Read	8 1 13 1
N. Hart-Baker	3 0 16 0
Fus. Talbot	9 0 33 4
J. Cornfield	4 0 12 0

H. J. M. Cook's XI	
D.M.C. Pritchard, b. Geere	21
J. D. Sayle, lbw., b. Lingard	0
N. Hart-Baker, c. Edwards, b. Lingard	30
Fus. Talbot, c. Read, b. Geere	0
H. J. M. Cook, lbw., b. Pritchard	1
C. R. Clegg-Hill, b. Geere	1
J. Pote-Hunt, lbw., b. Lingard	1
G. H. Mellor, b. Lingard	1
J. Cornfield, c. Sayle, b. Lingard	26
J. Pote-Hunt, lbw., b. Lingard	0
J. R. Kale, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	126

Fall of wickets: 1-23, 2-45, 3-51, 4-55, 5-65, 6-77, 7-120, 8-126, 9-100, 10-126.

Bowling analysis:	
	O. M. R. W.
A. Lingard	17 1 43 5
A. Graham	4 0 25 0
E. P. Geere	9 0 33 4
R. W. Edwards	3 0 20 1

AUSTRALIAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Sydney, Sept. 16. H. L. Williams, the brilliant Victorian left-hander, to-day won the amateur golf championship of Australia. He was previously in 1931, Williams is the only amateur in Australia who has consistently proved the master of the New South Welshman, Jim Ferrier.

FRIENDLY FOOTBALL TO FUSILIERS

Shanghai, Sept. 20. Twenty two British regulars had a rousing early season test of football strength between "B" Coy., the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and the Royal Army Medical Corps on the Recreation Ground yesterday and a hundred or two others, fresh from the "front," thoroughly enjoyed themselves on the side-lines. On that cool, grey afternoon, the "B" Coy. made the place as friendly as the village green. For many civilian spectators it was a joyful break in the monotony of war talk to hear those "Cooome on, habart it: what am I shoutin' for, lad!" as a nice chance flew yards wide; or "Cooome on Ernie, it's no lights out!" as the aforementioned Ernie hit a greasy patch in full flight for the ball and seemed quite content to rest awhile in the very prone position.

R.A.M.C. Lose 1-3

As was to be expected, because they were representatives of a battalion who swept all before them in the Colony League last season, the Fusiliers won comfortably by three goals to one. At the end of a hard and fast first half, the Fusiliers led by the odd goal in three, in the second term, save for endless little private duels, the players were content to make the wind-up of the game a training trot. For the R.A.M.C. it was the third game in four days, and their rivals were still suffering from a cramped spell in the line. No wonder both sides "blew out" before the end.

Pte Keneghan, who has the distinction of being the Battalion centre half, and Cpl. Jones both goaled for the winners in the first half. Their third goal was a nice piece of play indeed. Burge, the outside right, centred perfectly and the left winger Humphries, beautifully in position for the pass, sent a scorching shot past the goal. Mace is a newcomer from Singapore and betrays a pretty useful apprenticeship to the game. The only R.A.M.C. goal came curiously, intercepted a centre from Lewis, the right wing, who had been tackled and the goalee dropped the leather which trickled back into the net.

Brightening Local Football

The Royal Ulster Rifles, and the Royal Welch Fusiliers evidently expect a prolonged stay from the Colony for both have entered for the Shanghai First Division. The locals should find the Fusiliers a particularly hard nut to crack. One of their star players, Talbot, who has here two years ago on the winning Interport side—was absent from yesterday's sports match. He exhibited a sporting versatility by taking 4 for 20 and going in second wicket down in a match with his neighbouring cricket ground. There was more over-lapping of seasonal sport than that of football and cricket. A golfer was heard "fore-ing" a hockey player and a tennis four did its best on the soggy ground.

BRITISH RUGBY RESULTS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 18. The following are the results of Rugby Union matches played to-day:

London Irish 6, Portsmouth Services 14	Richmond 18, Northampton 16
St. Louis 10, Gloucester 6	Bradford 11, Sale 14
Bristol 6, Cardiff 14	Doncaster 13, Aberystwyth 22
Devonport Services 3, Waverley 11	Gloucester 9, Moseley 0
Reading 14, Exeter 3	Leicester 16, Plymouth 6
Nately 14, Cross Keys 0	Gloucester 9, Moseley 0
St. Louis 10, Gloucester 6	Leicester 16, Plymouth 6
Weston-Super-Mare 22, Coventry 0	Glasgow Academicals 9, Hillhead 6
School 11	West of Scotland 13, Glasgow High School 12

—Reuter.

FARR RANKED BELOW SCHMELING

New York, Sept. 13. Tommy Farr, the British heavyweight champion who was narrowly defeated on points by Joe Louis last month, has named number two challenger to the Brown Bomber's world heavyweight title, according to the National Boxing Association's latest official world boxing ratings.

Max Schmeling, the German champion, who knocked out Louis last year, ranks first.—Reuter.

GERMANY v. SWEDEN GAMES

Berlin, Sept. 18. Sweden led Germany by 54 points to 50 at the close of the first day of the field and track contest at the Berlin Olympic stadium. Both countries were able to claim a victory; but in the event, Sweden obtained the first and second places. The contest will be concluded on Sunday. There were 35,000 spectators.—Trans-Ocean.

HOPE VANISHING FOR ENDEAVOUR'S SAFETY

Boston, Sept. 18. Fears were growing for the safety of the racing yacht, Endeavour I, as four Coast Guard cutters searched over hundreds of square miles in the Atlantic without finding a trace of the missing ship.

However, in Newport, R.I., Captain Wallace Grant, skipper of the yacht Viva expressed confidence that the Endeavour was safe. The Captain was quoted as saying he believed the ship was probably en route to Nova Scotia.

The Endeavour broke loose from the Viva during the night of September 15 while under tow to England. At that time the two vessels were approximately two hundred miles east of Montauk Point, N.Y.—United Press.

BROOKLAND'S 500 TO JOHN COBB

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Brookland, Sept. 18. Recording the highest speed in any British long-distance race, John Cobb won the Racing Drivers' Club 500 kilometres race to-day in his famous Napier-Railton, in 2 hr. 26 min. 4 sec.

H. Cotton's Assistant Beats Padgham

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Stoke Poges, Sept. 15. A major upset featured the third round of the News of the World tournament here to-day, when F. Robertson, of Ashridge, Henry Cotton's assistant, beat Alf Padgham, British Ryder Cup player and former Open champion, by two up and one to play.

In the earlier round, Charles Whitcombe, eliminated Alfred Perry by 3 and 2.

The competition is regarded as the professional match-play championship.—Reuter.

His average speed was 127.05 miles an hour.

C. J. P. Dodson was second in a Riley in 2 hr. 29 min. 24 sec, his average speed being 118.9 miles an hour, while Percy Maclure was third, also in a Riley, in 2 hr. 31 min. 34 sec, which gave him an average speed of 109.6.

Twenty competed, Sir Malcolm Campbell, the land speed king, was the official starter.

Cobb led throughout the race.

Mrs. Kay Petre, who crashed while practising yesterday, is still unconscious.—Reuter.

LEN HARVEY BEATS SCOTS HEAVYWEIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 16. Len Harvey beat the Scottish heavyweight Manuel Abrew last night by a technical knockout in the fourteenth round.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

New York, Sept. 19.

League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE		Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	.....	54	53	.513
Chicago	.....	53	57	.500
St. Louis	.....	52	58	.472
Pittsburgh	.....	45	65	.413
Boston	.....	41	70	.367
Brooklyn	.....	40	71	.360
Cincinnati	.....	35	84	.296
Philadelphia	.....	25	94	.211

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	.....	52	45	.537
Detroit	.....	43	56	.435
Chicago	.....	38	62	.385
Cleveland	.....	37	63	.368
Washington	.....	27	73	.268
Philadelphia	.....	27	73	.268
St. Louis	.....	21	79	.213

Pacific Coast League

STANDINGS		Won	Lost	Pct.
Sacramento	.....	102	76	.573
San Francisco	.....	98	80	.551
San Diego	.....	97	81	.545
Portland	.....	89	89	.511
Oakland	.....	80	88	.476
Oakland	.....	79	78	.500
Seattle	.....	81	95	.460
Portland	.....	72	76	.486
Oakland	.....	71	77	.479
Portland	.....	5	10	.333
Oakland	.....	1	12	.077
Portland	.....	1	8	.111

(Seven innings)

Sacramento	.....	1	4	.200
Seattle	.....	4	9	.303
Sacramento	.....	1	0	.500
Seattle	.....	11	14	.441

(Seven innings)

San Diego	.....	2	11	.152
Mission	.....	5	16	.238
San Diego	.....	4	10	.286
Mission	.....	3	7	.300
San Francisco	.....	2	7	.222
Los Angeles	.....	6	12	.333
Los Angeles	.....	2	5	.286

HOMESIDE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Following are the results of the Association Football League matches up to date:—

English League

First Division	
Arsenal 4, Sunderland 1	
Birmingham 2, Huddersfield Town 1	
Birmingham 4, Leicester City 1	
Blackpool 2, Leicester City 4	
Bolton Wanderers 1, Arsenal 0	
Bolton Wanderers 1, Everton 2	
Brentford 2, Blackpool 4	
Bristol City 2, Portsmouth 1	
Chelsea 1, Grimsby Town 0	
Derby County 2, Everton 1	
Leeds United 2, Huddersfield Town 1	
Leeds United 3, Portsmouth 1	
Liverpool 2, Grimsby Town 1	
Liverpool 1, Stoke City 0	
Manchester City 6, Derby County 1	
Manchester City 4, Huddersfield Town 2	
Middlesbrough 4, Chelsea 3	
Preston North End 0, Charlton Athl. 1	
Stoke City 2, Portsmouth 1	
West Bromwich Albion 1, Middlesbrough 1	
West Ham United 1, Preston N. End 1	
Wolverhampton Wanderers 4, Sunderland 0	

Second Division

Barnley 1, Sheffield United 1	
Blackburn Rovers 0, Bradford 0	
Burnley 2, Sheffield United 0	
Fulham 3, Torquay United 2	
Coventry City 2, Chesterfield 2	
Coventry City 1, Stockport County 0	
Fulham 3, Torquay United 2	
Luton Town 2, Tottenham Hotspur 4	
Newcastle United 2, Burnley 2	
Newcastle United 1, Luton Town 3	
Norwich City 1, Aston Villa 0	
Nottingham Forest 2, Barnsley 1	
Nottingham Forest 1, Burnley 0	
Plymouth Argyle 2, Swansea Town 2	
Reading 1, Huddersfield Town 2	
Sheffield Wed. 0, Tottenham Hotspur 3	
Southampton 0, Plymouth Argyle 0	
Southampton 1, Oldham Athletic 3	
Stockport County 1, Manchester U. 0	
Swansea Town 0, Bradford 1	
West Ham United 5, Chesterfield 0	

Third Division (South)

Aldershot 1, Bristol City 0	
Barnsley 1, Huddersfield Town 1	
Brighton & Hove 2, Mansfield Town 0	
Bristol Rovers 2, Bournemouth 1	
Bristol Rovers 3, Clapton Orient 2	
Cardiff City 4, Brighton and Hove 1	
Cardiff City 4, Northampton Town 1	
Cardiff City 2, Plymouth Argyle 1	
Exeter City 3, Gillingham 3	
Gillingham 1, Reading 2	
Manchester United 1, Barnsley 1	
Millwall 2, Exeter City 1	
Northampton Town 1, Clapton Orient 2	
Reading 0, Notts County 2	
Swindon Town 0, Watford 2	
Swindon Town 2, Aldershot 0	
Torquay United 0, Queen's Park Rangers 2	
Walsall 3, Newport County 1	
Walsall 0, Queen's Park Rangers 3	

Third Division (North)

Barrow 1, Darlington 1	
Bradford City 1, Chester 2	
Bradford City 1, Oldham Athletic 1	
Crawley Alexandra 1, Hull City 1	
Crawley Alexandra 1, Port Vale 2	
Doncaster Rovers 5, Rochdale 0	
Hull City 1, Hull City 0	
Hull City 1, Hull City 0	
Hartlepool United 1, Gateshead 3	
Lincoln City 6, Barrow 0	
Lincoln City 4, New Brighton 1	
Port Vale 3, New Brighton 2	
Southport 1, United City 1	
Southport 0, Rotherham United 1	
Southport 2, York City 3	
Tranmere Rovers 2, Tranmere Rovers 5	
Tranmere Rovers 5, Carlisle United 0	
Wrexham 1, Hartlepool United 2	
Wrexham 1, Oldham Athletic 1	
York City 1, Accrington Stanley 1	

Scottish League

Scottish League

1st Division

Aberdeen 1, Falkirk 2
Arbroath 2, Motherwell 1
Ayr United 1, Rangers 1
Celtic 2, Hearts 1
Clyde 3, Dundee 2
Dundee 2, Queen's Park 0
Falkirk 2, Arbroath 2
Hamilton 2, St. Johnstone 3
Hearts 4, St. Mirren 0
Hibernian 6, Clyde 3
Kilmarnock 1, Partick Thistle 3
Morton 2, Celtic 3
Motherwell 2, Aberdeen 1
Partick Thistle 1, Morton 3
Queen of the South 2, Third Lanark 4
Queen's Park 1, Ayr United 1
Rangers 2, Hibernian 0
St. Johnstone 6, Kilmarnock 2
St. Mirren 4, Celtic 2
Third Lanark 1, Hamilton 1
Wrexham 6, Hartlepool 1

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

U.S. ARMS BAN PUT IN EFFECT BY ss. WICHITA

U.S. State-Owned Ships are Neutralized

San Pedro, Sept. 16. In compliance with President Roosevelt's arms embargo, the Government-owned ss. Wichita unloaded its cargo of aeroplanes here to-day. It was not known whether the aeroplanes would be returned to the East or would be transhipped to the Orient on a private vessel.

The company spokesman said the Wichita would proceed to Manila to-night, evidently eliminating the possibility of a sit-down strike. He denied that machine-guns had been unloaded in addition to the aircraft. He also denied the remainder of the cargo was scrap iron and described it as ordinary freight cargo.—United Press.

U.S. Shipping Policy

Washington, Sept. 14. President Roosevelt has now forbidden Government-owned merchantmen to transport arms and ammunition to China and Japan. Other merchantmen flying the American flag have been plainly warned that if they attempt to carry arms to China and Japan, they do so at their own risk.

In a statement to-day after conferring with Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and others, President Roosevelt made it clear that the new warning to shipping did not signify that the Government was invoking the Neutrality Act.

The Government's policy over the invocation of the Act, he declared, remained on a 24-hour basis. The Chief Executive pointed out that arms, ammunition and other war material, which were the subject of the warning, were those for which export licences were required and which would be subject to an embargo immediately the Neutrality Act was invoked.

Political circles believe that President Roosevelt's action presages an early invocation of the Neutrality Act.—Reuter.

Ban on Commodities

Washington, Sept. 15. The Sino-Japanese hostilities to-day occupied the attention of President Roosevelt and three Government agencies while Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, projected the possibility of government-owned merchantmen being forbidden to transport cotton and scrap iron to the Far Eastern belligerents.

Mr. Roper disclosed that during the first seven months of 1937, exports to Japan totalled \$192,059,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 compared with the corresponding period last year. Exports to China were valued at \$36,955,000, a gain of \$11,000,000.—United Press.

War Zone Rates

New York, Sept. 16. Domestic marine underwriters have doubled war risk rates on shipments south of Shanghai and quote rates on shipments in the Shanghai area on application only. It was learned here to-day. The minimum rates on shipments to southern China are one per cent. of the value of the cargo. War risk insurance is on a daily basis, subject to change without notice.—United Press.

CANADIANS SEEK TO BAN ARMS SHIPMENTS

Ottawa, Sept. 14. Claiming that "Canadian economy is rapidly becoming a part of Japan's war machine," the National Executive of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, in a statement to-day, urges the application of Canadian neutrality legislation to the Sino-Japanese conflict.

It cites the steadily increased trade with Japan combined with a year ago, declares that Japanese militarists are more and more depending on Canada for supplies, and calls on the Government to ban shipments of war materials.—Reuter.

LORD RUNCIMAN'S LAST BIDDING TO SON

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 15. The late Lord Runciman has charged his son, Viscount Runciman, in his will to crusade against the imposition of death duties.

"One of the most deplorable national tragedies imposed on the country's commerce by incompetent Chancellors," Lord Runciman wrote, "is the death duty and a super and extravagant income-tax," which is ruining worthy families and throwing men and women on the streets to starve.—Reuter.

PRES. HOOVER'S BOMB INQUIRY

Seaman Named for "Valour Under Fire"

San Francisco, Sept. 17. The Federal Board of Inquiry to-day cited Seaman Jack Sutcliffe for "valour under fire" in the bombing of the President Hoover in China waters. Although knocked unconscious by the explosion, he quickly recovered and helped carry victims below, applying tourniquets to broken legs and performing other first aid until doctors arrived.

Captain Yardley told the Board that "There formally is no doubt that the aviators involved knew they were shelling an American ship."—United Press.

The belief, reports Reuter, that the bombs which struck the liner President Hoover on August 30 were from Chinese planes was expressed by the First Officer at the opening of the official enquiry into the bombing before the United States Marine Investigating Board.

Chinese Protest Lodged

Washington, Sept. 17. The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. C. T. Wang, has formally protested to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, against President Roosevelt's action in imposing a partial embargo on arms shipments to the Far East by forbidding Government-owned ships to carry such cargoes.

In announcing China's protest at a press conference, Mr. Hull said the President's action "is a Government order which speaks for itself."

Dr. Wang, after his interview with Mr. Hull, which lasted half an hour, left the White House obviously labouring under a nervous strain.—Reuter.

Embassy Comment

Washington, Sept. 17. Attaches at the Chinese Embassy said they had not received specific instructions from Nanking regarding the protest. However, Nanking had reported that the arms embargo had created consternation in China because it was felt its application would injure China and assist Japan, as the order placed the sale of munitions on a cash-and-carry basis and Japan has a large merchant marine and navy.

The Chinese Embassy spokesman to-day said advice from Nanking reported that the Japanese had cold-bloodedly murdered 500 inhabitants of Yangchang had massacred 300 at Huangsha. According to the spokesman, it was also understood the Japanese were reportedly contemplating landing forces on the Shanghai Bund for attacking Nantao.

The practice of cancelling the passports of Americans known to be participating in the Spanish Civil War has been adopted by the Department of State, it was announced to-day. Fifty passports had been cancelled thus far, it was stated. Similar action may be taken against Americans who participate in the Sino-Japanese hostilities, it was believed.—United Press.

Second Chinese Protest

Washington, Sept. 18. Deeply disappointed with the partial embargo imposed by the United States Government, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Ambassador, called upon President Roosevelt at noon to-day to present his views of the situation.

Diplomatic observers interpreted Dr. Wang's visit to mean: Firstly, that Dr. Wang wanted to bring to the attention of the highest authority of the country China's "deep disappointment" with the recent embargo.

Secondly, that the visit indicated that reports that Dr. Wang had protested to the United States were misleading from the Chinese point of view.

Dr. Wang, upon leaving the White House, declined to comment on the purpose of his visit.—United Press.

Washington, Sept. 18. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, accompanied by Mr. Hugh Wilson, the State Department's League expert, called on President Roosevelt to-day to discuss the authority reported, possible United States part in the League's study of the Far Eastern crisis.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Sept. 16. Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has arranged to talk with Sir Frederick Phillips, Under-Secretary of the British Treasury, who arrives here on Monday. The various treasuries, Mr. Morgenthau explained, exchanged views from time to time, and Sir Frederick's visit had no specific object. He expressed doubt that war debts would be discussed.—Reuter.

NYON MEDITERRANEAN ACCORD SIGNED

Italy and Soviets Accused Pirate Activity

Geneva, Sept. 17. The Nyon Conference ended its task to-day by establishing a complete system of defence against illicit warfare in the Mediterranean by submarines, surface vessels and aeroplanes.

This was achieved with the signature of a complementary agreement extending the principles of the Nyon scheme, which dealt solely with submarines, to surface vessels and aircraft.

The new agreement was signed without reservation by all nine Powers after lengthy deliberations and after Greek objections had been met by

H.M.S. Glorious Target for Torpedo?

Valetta, Malta, Sept. 16. It was reported to-day that an unidentified submarine fired a torpedo at the British aircraft carrier Glorious off Malta Friday. The torpedo was said to have missed its mark. The destroyer convoy H.M.S. Comet sped over the area from whence the torpedo was thought to have originated and dropped a number of depth bombs.—United Press.

No Confirmation

London, Sept. 18. The British Admiralty to-day was unable to confirm reports that H.M.S. Glorious had been attacked by a submarine near Malta.—United Press.

Bombs Near Destroyer

London, Sept. 18. Six bombs were dropped near the British destroyer H.M.S. Fearless (1,350 tons) to-day when she was off Gijon by an aeroplane which then returned in the direction of Gijon. There were no casualties and no damage was done to the destroyer.—Reuter.

the addition of a passage to the text allowing governments to exercise their discretion in home waters.

The text will be published some time on Saturday to allow of its communication to Italy, which will again be invited to take part in the patrol scheme as in the case of the original Nyon agreement.—Reuter.

Soviets Accused

Hendaye, Sept. 17. The Salamanca Government has irrefutable proof that the two pirate submarines in the Mediterranean belong to Soviet Russia and were recently at Alicante, according to a communique issued by General Franco's headquarters to-day. The evidence, it adds, will be shortly submitted to the Non-Intervention Committee.—Reuter.

Italy Openly Accused

Geneva, Sept. 16. Strong criticism of the Nyon Agreement was voiced by Sr. Juan Negre, President of the Italian Government, at the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to-day.

The anonymous state, whose warships were trying to create a state of terror in the Mediterranean, Sr. Negre asserted, was Italy. This had been proved, he alleged, by the evidence of numerous witnesses.

The Spanish Government has handed a memorandum to the League containing details of the sinking of the tanker Campeador off the coast of Tunis, with affidavits by the captain and officers alleging that the vessel was sunk by two Italian destroyers.—Reuter.

Naval Control Abandoned

London, Sept. 17. Great Britain and France have decided to abandon naval control round Spain, as the destroyers engaged on the job have a task of more actual importance to perform. It is understood that the destroyers will be used for anti-piracy control in the Mediterranean.

It is pointed out that the naval patrol system has never proved very effective, the only task being to notify the Non-Intervention Committee if ships passed without an international observer's flag. The remainder of the observation system, including the use of control ports and the embarkation of international observers, will be maintained.

Although Britain and France had previously insisted on the maintenance of naval patrol until the British plan for the withdrawal of volunteers and the grant of belligerent rights had been accepted, it is stated that the change of view has been caused by the urgency of the piracy problem in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

GERMANY ABLE TO DEFEND HERSELF

Herr Hitler Attacks Dangers of World Bolshevism

Berlin, Sept. 13. "The time for Parliamentary weaknesses is past, as well as the time when the world could demand almost anything from Germany," declared Herr Adolf Hitler in the course of his final address to-day before the Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg.

"The bombs which hit the Deutschland," he added, "also hit Germany. They were given a proper answer, and from now on this answer will follow any such similar attacks."

Referring to the rhythm, beauty and discipline of the rally, the Reichsfuehrer declared that the hundreds of thousands present that it was not a political demonstration but a noble party.

A German victory in the Great War, he stated, would probably have had consequences, for Germany would gradually have succumbed to the poison of national dissension. As it was, the Reich had passed through a regeneration which was better than the mere building up of the outward structure of the nation.

Attackers Warned

Declaring that Germany would oppose any new attacks on her sovereignty, the Reichsfuehrer warned the world that "if anyone dare to menace her existence, let him know that National Socialism has created for Germany the weapons which are necessary to break such an effort with lightning speed."

After a characteristic attack against the international dangers of Bolshevism, Herr Hitler said it was futile to oppose it by League laws.

He denied that Gen. Francisco Franco, the Spanish Nationalist leader, was a rebel.

"We see in him," he said, "the genuine representative of a Spain which will last forever. Just as Britain and France do not wish a shifting of the forces in Spain to favour Germany and Italy, so we do not want it to favour Bolshevism."

"Nationalist Spain will be Spanish, but Bolshevism international."

"France and Britain are filled with anxiety lest they be conquered by Italy and Germany. We are filled with anxiety lest it be conquered by Bolshevism. We regard the spreading of Bolshevism in any direction as a fundamental dislocation of the equilibrium in Western Europe. A Bolshevik Spain would be a grave economic loss for Germany and Europe."

Herr Hitler did not refer to the Nyon Conference.—Reuter.

JAPAN SEEKS ARMS FROM ITALY

Italian Interests in China Safeguarded in Exchange

Geneva, Sept. 18. Rumours have persisted in international press circles here that negotiations started between Japan and Italy some time ago for a commercial treaty, are expected to reach results shortly.

Japan, according to semi-official circles in Geneva, has proposed to Italy the supply of large quantities of arms and munitions on credit. In return Japan will agree not to interfere with Italy's activities in Ethiopia and will guarantee the Italian interests in China.

Reports from other semi-official sources also gained currency here that Japan is now concentrating her diplomats in Berlin with a view to promoting closer co-operation in the Far East with Germany and Italy on occasion of the forthcoming visit of Signor Mussolini to the German capital at the end of this month.—Central News.

FALL OF FRANC CAUSES WORRY IN PARIS

Paris, Sept. 16. Reuter is informed by authoritative quarters that the franc has already fallen below the point originally contemplated in the Tripartite Agreement. This, it is added, naturally is a source of worry, and conversations are taking place between London and the United States through normal channels. Exchange control was out of the question, but there is complete confidence that bear attacks on the franc will be defeated by normal methods. Considerable offerings of francs this morning threatened to cause a further fall, but the French Equalization Fund is believed to have stepped in immediately and to have kept the rate steady at around 147 to 217.—Reuter.

U.S. PRESIDENT CALLS FOR DEMOCRACY

Liberal Interpretation of Constitution Urged

Washington, Sept. 18. A spirited attack upon dictatorships was the feature of a speech by President Roosevelt to-day on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the American Constitution.

"It takes foresight, intelligence and patience," declared the President, "to meet the subtle attack which the spreading of dictatorship makes upon the morale of democracy."

"Lately, there has been a clear challenge in various parts of the world to the Democratic idea of representative government. The challengers, who may be called communistic, dictatorial or military, laugh at constitutions, predict the copying of their own methods, and prophesy the early end of democracy throughout the world."

Both that attitude and prediction were denied by those who still believed in democracy, asserted President Roosevelt, and democracy represented the overwhelming majority of nations in the world. That denial, he proceeded, was based on the fact that modern men and women would not tamely submit to one of these groups and would, eventually, insist on the right to choose who should govern.

The state of world affairs brought about by these new forms of government, the Chief Executive said, threatened civilization. Armaments multiplied, and merchant ships were threatened on the high seas. Fear was spread throughout the world—fear of revolution, invasion and death.

The American people, the President concluded, were rightly determined to keep that growing menace from their shores.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO VERIFY ALL BRITISH SHIPS

Board of Trade Ruling Made to Avoid Abuse of Flag

London, Sept. 13.

To prevent the abuse of the British flag in Chinese waters, the Board of Trade have advised masters of British ships bound for Chinese ports, that in the absence of a British warship, they should, if requested to do so, be verified by a Japanese warship, allow Japanese officers to examine the certificate of registry.

The Japanese warship, for its part, is expected to report by wireless to the British Naval authorities. British merchantmen will also report to the British Naval authorities. These proceedings will be unnecessary where a British warship is within call to undertake verification of papers.

It is made clear in London that in giving facilities for verification of registry in the Japanese blockade of the Chinese coast, the British Government is reserving all its rights.—Wireless through Reuter.

REINFORCEMENTS SAIL FOR LIBYA GARRISON

Rome, Sept. 19.

The steamship Liguria, carrying 231 officers and 2,791 men, sailed for Tripoli last night to reinforce the Libyan garrison for Mediterranean defence.

The steamers Umbria and Sicilia will also sail shortly with troops for Italian East Africa.

The Italian press, referring to the Nyon agreement, speaks of a "British, French and Russian conspiracy against Italy."

The "Tribuna" says it has been plainly demonstrated that Great Britain and France are operating dangerously exclusively in their own interests according to a prearranged plan, whose final objects remain obscure.

"The moment has come," it adds, "to put the brake on a piece of intolerable arbitrariness."—Reuter.

Geneva Not Alarmed

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Geneva, Sept. 19. Geneva is interested but not alarmed at the news of the despatch of Italian reinforcements to Libya.

The number, 3,000, is regarded too small to constitute a threat, though big enough to constitute a gambit in the game of chess that seems to be progressing in regard to the Mediterranean.

It is felt that the wisest course will be to wait and see whether Italy gives any more definite indication of her intentions.—Reuter.

BRITISH REGRET AT FAR EAST WAR

Untold Suffering and Blow to Trade Prosperity

Geneva, Sept. 20. Regret that hostilities had broken out in the Far East when the onsets of co-operation looked most auspicious, was expressed by Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, in an address to-day before the Assembly of the League of Nations.

It must be unhappily admitted, he added, that none of the efforts of third parties had availed. If co-operation had been pursued, benefit would have accrued, whereas now there was untold suffering among millions and a blow had been struck at trade prosperity throughout the Far East.

"We are meeting," Mr. Eden declared, "at a time of profound international anxiety, when people want peace but seem to be as far as ever from attaining it. In two parts of the world, south-west Europe and the Far East, war is being waged as furiously as at any time in history."

The course of these events, he proceeded, was felt even by nations not engaged in the conflicts, such as Great Britain, which had at present an aggregate tonnage of warships building totalling 450,000 tons.

Although warfare in different parts of the world had resulted in territorial gains for one country at the expense of another, it had also resulted in the impoverishment of the victor to an extent only less than that of the vanquished.

Attitude the Same

As far as Britain was concerned, the British Foreign Secretary continued, "our attitude is exactly the same as in 1919. We believe that war is wasteful and futile, and does not confer permanent benefit on either side."

"Conflicts, internal or international, reduce the standard of living of the people as surely as co-operation promotes it. There are no disputes incapable of a settlement by pacific means. Britain is prepared to join any agreement to reduce armaments, but she is determined to authorize the necessary procedure for the defence of her people and to carry out her obligations to the League."

Reviewing the Spanish situation, Mr. Eden remarked that there was a situation that was pregnant with danger to Europe.

British Trade

The British Foreign Secretary cited Britain's increase in imports of 43 per cent. since 1933 as evidence of a rare contribution to international trade and proof that Britain's economic policy was neither exclusive nor self-sufficient.

An Anglo-American agreement on the most-favoured-nation basis, he declared, would be most effective.

In the interests of the whole world, Mr. Eden regretted that certain countries which considered themselves at the necessary procedure for the defence of her people and to carry out her obligations to the League.

The problem of raw materials, he said, was not primarily a colonial matter, seeing that raw material produced in colonial territory aggregated only three per cent. of the world's supply.

"Our policy," Mr. Eden declared, "has always been readiness to discuss proposals likely to be of mutual benefit."

Britain was prepared, he said, to enter into discussions with any foreign power for lowering tariffs in her colonial territories, subject to certain conditions, and for an extension of reciprocal advantages.

The Mediterranean

The Foreign Secretary emphasized the need for speed and efficiency for dealing with the new Mediterranean problem.

Tewfik el Swaidy, the Iraqi delegate, complained of the grievous wrong done to Arabs in Palestine, where they were haunted by the prospect of becoming the minority in their own fatherland. He hoped that a solution would be found which would be consistent with the covenant and would not weaken the rights of the Arabs.—Reuter.

U.S. PILOT TRAINS CHINESE

San Francisco, Sept. 15. Under the tutelage of Mr. Fred Munro, veteran transport pilot, thirty American-born Chinese to-day commenced a six-month course in training preparatory to eventual service in the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Mr. Munro said Nanking had contracted him to train the students in every phase of air combat, with particular emphasis on bombing. Seventy additional students from all parts of the United States will enroll shortly, Mr. Munro said.

Mr. Munro trained Chinese during the 1935 hostilities.—United Press.

U.S.A. BENT ON STAYING OUT OF WAR

Better Trade is Best Hope of Peace, Says Mr. Hull

New York, Sept. 19. "We are determined neither to thrust ourselves into nor be drawn into armed conflicts between other nations," declared Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, speaking to-day under the auspices of the National Peace Conference, which relayed to 100,000,000 listeners, in more than sixty countries an international symposium on the subject of world peace broadcast by the leading statesmen of eight countries.

"But this policy," Mr. Hull said, "must be supplemented. We must make a contribution to the realisation of conditions on which peace everywhere can be maintained, or ultimately we shall have to sustain and protect ourselves amidst an outside world ridden by force and war."

Complete isolation, the Secretary of State continued, was impossible for the modern world, and the rule of law and law disappeared in the world the security of the United States would be seriously jeopardized.

Economic Basis of Peace

The Secretary of State condemned the false doctrine that ultimate peace was possible after aggression and conquest. A nation embarking on war, with the thought that lasting peace lay in complete overcoming of its enemies, would find that the future still held enemies.

Mr. Hull declared that any nation which showed no concern for the safety or activities of its nationals abroad would soon expose itself to the flouting of 'even elementary rights.'

Economic betterment, the Secretary of State concluded, offered the best hope of peace. A prosperous people would not be easily incited to strife, whereas nations which were in want and misery and came to hold life cheaply were more ready to gamble or use force.

No Reason For Despondency

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, broadcasting from Geneva declared that there was no reason to be too despondent in view of the present economic situation either in Britain or the world at large.

International trade, he said, was growing despite difficulties, and he hoped it might be possible for Britain to reach an agreement with the United States for the reduction of Customs duties on a most-favoured-nation basis. Such an agreement, he added, would not only be to our own advantage, but to that of the whole world.

Most countries, Mr. Eden asserted, were more prosperous than last year, and he believed this factor was in favour of a peaceful policy.

Among other statesmen who took part in the broadcast were M. Camille Chautemps, French Premier; M. Paul van Zeeland, Belgian Premier; Mr. William Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister; Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor; Generalissimo Francisco Franco, of Columbia; and Dr. Milan Hodza, Premier of Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

VALENCIA SEEKS AID OF THE LEAGUE

Geneva, Sept. 19. The demands made yesterday by Senor Negrin, the Spanish Premier, before the League Assembly—including the recognition of Spain by the League "as a victim of Italian and German aggression"—and the resumption of the Spanish Government's right to acquire war materials—were anticipated, but it is not believed that the League can take up the question of Italian or German aggression.

The speech made by the French Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos, after almost a week of very moderate tone and clearly emphasized France's desire for conciliation.

The Spanish Premier, in opening his address yesterday, demanded that the League recognize Spain "as a victim of Italian and German aggression" and seek means to end such aggression.

He also demanded that the Spanish Government should resume the right to acquire war materials, and that the security measures adopted for the Mediterranean should be extended to Spain, which, he contended, should participate in these measures.

The friendship of Italy and Germany for the rebels, Senor Negrin declared, was no more than a pact of occupation, and for more than six months since the original rebel army seized the Government of the republic the civil war had become a war of invasion.

The Spanish Premier added that Italy was sending to Spain an army twice the size of the one she already had there.—Reuter.

SIR JAMES BARRIE LEAVES FORTUNE

£173,467 is Largest Estate of Any British Author

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 17. Sir James Barrie left an estate of £173,467, it was disclosed to-day. It is one of the largest fortunes ever left by a British author and includes a bequest of £2,000 to Miss Elizabeth Berner, the actress.

Affectionately referring to her as "my beloved Elizabeth Canner, professionally known as Elizabeth Berner," Sir James bequeathed it "for the best performance ever given in any play of mine," meaning her performance in "The Boy David," which was withdrawn five days before the dramatist's death on June 11.

Bequests to other well-known figures include one to Lady Cynthia Asquith, daughter-in-law of the Countess of Oxford and Asquith and lifelong friend of Sir James Barrie, who receives £30,000 and half the residue of the estate, which includes household and personal effects, books and papers.

In addition, she inherits the rights to all Barrie plays and books except the rights to "Peter Pan," which were already given some years ago to a hospital for sick children.

"Peter Pan" Has Share

Although there is provision for many other charities, it is pointed out in the will that "Peter Pan" is the chief charitable legacy.

Mr. Peter Llewellyn Davies, now a publisher but who, as a boy, was the inspiration for "Peter Pan," shares the residue of the estate with Lady Cynthia Asquith in addition to receiving £6,000.

Mary Canner, who was Sir James Barrie's wife for fifteen years before divorce separated them, receives £1,000, plus a life annuity of £500, with the author's "affectionate regards." She had appeared in his first play, and was at his bedside when he died.

The testament published to-day may be the last posthumous Barrie document to be made public. His personal effects and manuscripts, left jointly to Lady Cynthia Asquith and Mr. Davies, are to be distributed among his close friends at their discretion, but the author's "urgent desire" expressed in the will, is that all private letters be destroyed.—Reuter.

SPANISH CREW WEARIES OF WAR

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 17. By order of the Home Office, sixty members of the crew of the Spanish Government destroyer Jose Luis Dato, which is at Falmouth for repairs, will be detained at the Exeter prison under the Aliens Act, pending their repatriation.

The men had left the ship owing to the appointment of a new commander. Some of the crew told the press to-day that they would refuse, under any circumstances, to return to Spain. They said they were tired of fighting their own kith and kin. Some have fathers and brothers in General Franco's forces.—Reuter.

Asturias Is Independent

St. Jean de Luz, Sept. 16. Asturias, the province in northern Spain noted for its mines, has been declared an independent state, and its relations with Valencia have been severed, declares an announcement to-day from Salamanca.

According to militiamen captured on the Asturian front, Sr. Tomas, the dictator in Gijon, has formed a directory with anarchist leaders. The general staff and officers of the northern Republican army, who escaped to Gijon after the fall of Santander, are reported to have been arrested together with French and Russian Consular officials and technical advisers.—Reuter.

POPE DENOUNCES A "NEW PROPHET"

Castel Gandolfo, Sept. 18. Addressing a group of pilgrims to-day from Germany, the Pope denounced the "new alleged prophet who excited Germany in this painful moment for the Catholic religion and for all who wish to remain faithful to the Church of Rome."

The alleged prophet, he added, had acted and written against all that was Catholic and Christian.

It is believed that His Holiness referred to Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, whose book, "Myth of the 20th Century," has been banned by the Vatican.

Speaking to the Austrian pilgrims, the Pope expressed the hope that they would keep Austria always faithful to the Catholic Church. The present moment, he concluded, was a grave one for Austria.—Reuter.

Obituary

CZECH LIBERATOR PRESIDENT DIES

Dr. Thomas Masaryk Passes After Eventful Life: From Coachman's Son to Statesman

Prague, Sept. 13.

ONE of the world's most respected statesmen died to-day in the person of Dr. Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, first President of Czechoslovakia.

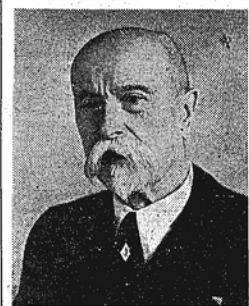
Coachman's son, locksmith's apprentice, blacksmith, writer, teacher, professor, journalist, deputy, exile, President... That was the life of Masaryk, virtual creator of the Czechoslovak Republic and its first President. He was 85 when ill health compelled him to resign from the Presidency in December, 1935, to enable a younger man with greater natural vigour to carry on his work.

When he retired, the Prime Minister issued a decree naming him "Masaryk the Deliverer." The flag over the Presidency was lowered and Dr. Eduard Benes, the then Foreign Minister, took over the post which Masaryk had occupied for so many years.

Thomas Garrigue Masaryk was born on March 7, 1850, at Hudonin in Slovakia, at that time part of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. The son of a coachman employed on the Imperial Estates, he was educated at the Czech school of Celkovic and at the German Realschule at Hustopece.

Liberal Leadership

He led the revolt against Teutonic idealism, bereft of a grasp on the practical affairs of life, and also against the Tolstoyan Slav philosophy.



President Masaryk

of non-resistance to evil. He demanded a new scheme of things in which spiritual and religious influences would co-ordinate with intelligence and politics as an integral whole.

In 1900, Masaryk's friends founded a party based on his ideas. They called themselves the Progressives but were soon nicknamed the Realists. Seven years later Masaryk was returned as their candidate to the Austrian Reichstag.

Soon after this the Great War broke out and the man who had condemned the old empire as "a corrupt, militarist, pretentious, and senseless relic of mediæval times," was compelled to avoid proscription. Unhappily in Switzerland, France, England, Italy, Russia, and the United States he canvassed the cause of Czechoslovak independence. He helped to found the propaganda periodicals "The New Europe" (London), "Czechoslovak Samostan" (Savoy), and "La Nation Tchèque" (Paris). Such Englishmen as Wickham Steed, R. W. Seton-Watson and Ronald Burrows helped him.

The Czechoslovak National Council was formed in 1915 with Masaryk as Chairman and Benes, the future Foreign Minister, as Secretary.

At this time Masaryk joined the staff of Kings College, London, at the invitation of the Principal, Ronald Burrows. Here, he collaborated with Wickham Steed in countering the German-Magyar propaganda. All the rest of his life he made graceful reference to the hospitality he received as an exile in Great Britain.

Eventually, in 1917, he went to Russia, where he at last persuaded the authorities to authorize the formation of independent Czechoslovak armies from among the Czechoslovak prisoners of war to keep in the fight against Austrian and German. With success came also Bolshevism and the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

Czech Heroism in War

The Bolsheviks, at Trotsky's orders, attempted to disarm the legions. To the astonishment and admiration of the world, the Czechoslovaks, less

than 90,000 strong, held their own at the battle of Zborov on July 2, 1917.

The railway communications were seized and occupied up to Irkutsk. In the ensuing fighting the Bolsheviks, and consequently the Germans, were deprived of Siberian raw materials and other essential war-waging products. Masaryk, having arranged for transfer of some of the Czechoslovak troops to France, sailed for the United States.

There, his adept diplomacy led to the famous Lansing Declaration of May 27, 1918, in which America declared that the freeing of the Czechs and Slovaks from Habsburg rule was one of her war aims. The other entente Powers had all subscribed to this declaration by June 3 of the same year.

On November 14, Masaryk was recalled from America and proclaimed President of the new Czechoslovak Republic. In December, four years to a day after leaving Bohemia, he again set foot on the soil of his native land, free from foreign domination for the first time in nearly 300 years.

The joy of his re-election on May 7, 1920, was marred by the death of his wife on May 23. He was re-elected for a further term of seven years on May 1, 1927, and again in May 1934.

But by that time his health had begun to fail and he was 84. On Dec. 14 the following year he resigned and went to live at Lany Castle, a few miles outside of Prague. The monotony of his life was broken by the periodical visits of his son, Jan Masaryk, then Czechoslovak Minister in London, to Lany. From time to time rumour went forth that Masaryk was on the point of death. Masaryk's usual remark to this was to take a drive through the streets of Prague in his car.

Remarkable Culture

Remarkable for his all-embracing culture, his critical sense, foresight, energy and fearlessness, he more than once braved the anger of his people when he dared to challenge popular prejudices.

To Masaryk, who endured much criticism as a result, the excellent treatment of the minorities in the Republic was largely due. His aim had been, according to his own words, "the dissolution of Austria and the isolation of Germany to force her to the content with her proper national domination."

The veteran President was famous for the elegance of his dress in town, a wide hat, white waistcoat and dark suit of impeccable cut. In the country, he usually wore Jodhpurs.—Reuter.

Mr. Ion Swinley

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 17. Mr. Ion Swinley, 46, a prominent Shakespearean actor, died to-day of haemorrhage of the lungs.—Reuter.

Sir Anton Bertram

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Sept. 17. The death had occurred of Sir Anton Bertram, former Chief Justice of Ceylon, at the age of 68. Sir Anton was called to the Bar in 1893. From 1902 to 1907 he was Attorney-General of the Bahamas after having served as Attorney-General of Ceylon for seven years. He became Chief Justice, a post he retained until 1925. He was a Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge from 1928 to 1929. Among Sir Anton's publications are "The Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem" and "The Colonial Service."—Reuter.

M. Dufaure de la Prade

Kabul, Sept. 19. M. Dufaure de la Prade, French Minister to Afghanistan, died yesterday at the age of 58.

He was well-known in China, where he was assistant consul in Shanghai in 1920, Consul in Foochow and Amoy in 1923, Consul in Canton in 1924, Consul in Hongkong in 1925, and consul-general in 1936.—Havas.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR

Jack, having obeyed the delicately-conveyed hint of the authorities by packing Sapphira off to Hongkong, found himself dependent on me for company in the spare time which he could snatch from his arduous duties. Feeling as a civilian like a fish out of water with the smoke of battle in the air but unable to embarrass the new generation of brass hats by reminding them that even a retired Adjutant-General may be helpful at times, he had slipped into the ranks of the Specialists. As he said, he might not be a Shanghaihand, since his and Sapphira's visit here had been mainly on pleasure bent, but from what he had seen of the breed in an emergency he did not mind having a shot at accepting its responsibilities. If he did half as well as some of the dyed-in-the-wool China Hands he would be happy. So in between inspecting curfew passes—an occupation he hinted which gave an amusing light on some people's evening entertainments—Jack decided to fall back on ancient custom and wrestle with me over his modest whisky and soda.

We somehow managed to survey Shanghai from Garden Bridge to Nantao, from the Bund to Columbia Circle, from the Shanghai Club to the Country Club, from the Consulate to the Municipal Administration Building as we compared notes and verified impressions. We agreed for example that this curious affair which President Roosevelt calls a "mess" and Shanghai calls an "emergency" had for "outsider" some terrifying features. Yet, it seems, it is quite unnecessary to brood on that discovery. What Shanghai calls the approach—or more definitely the return—to normality has to be seen to be believed. Wilkins Micawber would have been in his element. Nowhere is there at the moment so airy a disregard for the famous prescription of which for long he was the chief scorner. Everyone plays a glorious game of brave make-believe. There has been just one of those typhoons, unrecorded at Siccawu; now the job is to start the ball rolling and clear up the mess. True, occasional signs of dissent sputter across the Whangpoo, boom out Kiangnan way or zoom in the air. They are dismissed as inevitable accompaniments to Shanghai's resumption of the broken melody.

Jack nodded approval; then he applied his orderly staff college mind to the system which was thus being asked to bring order out of chaos. Incidentally the chaos had not been allowed to get under way; the system was ahead of it each time. Yet as a system it answered no known method of description. Admirals afloat, soldiers ashore, consular beards the bowed burden of diplomatic life, festively hanging from the wires to distant bureaucracies, merchants laying down the law for themselves and behind it all a hive of municipal officials busily proving that the Settlement is possessed of the secret of automatic-self-governance. Over this web of mystic eccentricities no one power directs or guides. In spite of it all there is no stampede, no apparent hesitancy. Murmurs may make themselves heard in odd corners where the wiseacres gather for a quiet libation to gods-who-dont-care-a-binkie's-cup. Their thoughts are swiftly diverted to the inequities of a war which interrupts the overseas mail and their intended victims go scot free.

In this mood Shanghai has met a menace to its security, has collected itself for defence and absorbed some useful allies in the process, has laid down rules for keeping citizenship in order, has arranged the evacuation of various categories whose absence might clear the way for a better consolidation of its resources. In all this its various component authorities have acted, to all outward appearances, in a state of blissful independence. For the emergency itself no official provision has been made; the words "martial law" have not been heard. Instead there have been consultations, brief discussions, a letter here a letter there (notes are not unknown) the telephone has usurped the functions of sealing-wax and file; the broadcast pronouncement over the air or in the press has taken the place of the formal communique. "Have they made mistakes?" asked Jack and gave the answer himself. "I suppose they have, but I am not sure I could tell you where. I do know that mistakes which we made back in Lahore there will not be made by them, although we could get a backing which they cannot pretend to claim".

"Yes," I murmured reminiscently, "we made mistakes in 1910, largely because we were so strongly backed. We did not have the compulsion to be sure that what we did would stand the test of examination by numerous powers of many nationalities or by the outcome of events." "We pulled through well all the same," agreed Jack, as he called for the second round, "but I like Shanghai's style—or lack of style—for all that. I'll guarantee it to win". Indeed we both came to the con-

clusion that a year hence Shanghai would be turning over the chapter on the Sino-Japanese affair of 1937 and beginning the record of recovery. Then we recalled the old times by endeavouring to recall the anxieties of the Lahore outbreak, the capital's share in what was known as the Punjab Rebellion—we were downright in nomenclature in those days; we had not thought of "incidents", of "undeclared war" and the like. Jack who resents Sapphira's absence in Hongkong—as she does, judging from her letters and telegrams—ventured to suggest that the evacuation of women was well done on those grilling days of the early Punjab hot weather in April.

On the evening when the storm broke loose and the police, volunteers and troops were hurriedly mobilized to stem the rush into the civil lines—a job which meant holding back some 30,000 men the whole night through—the women and children were swiftly summoned to Government House. In the ballroom there they gathered—fed by the plentiful remnants of the provision made for the previous night's dance—and then when the word had come that the mob had been held, they were sent back to their bungalows and other residences to wait for the morning. The next day as if by magic the railway had got its orders, and the fact that its lines were being attacked in many places. Three armoured trains in the course of those next two or three days were sent out of Lahore to the railheads north and south for the Himalayan refugees to which in the normal course most of the evacuees would have gone later in the month for the customary respite from the heat.

On the very first train which set out for the Simla railroad at Kalka, whence the rest of the journey would be made in the key mountain train, went the wife of the Head of the Province. Had she stayed behind in the well-guarded and comparatively cool precincts of Government House, she might have been excused. She felt, however, that it was her privilege as her husband's wife to set the example. He saw her off and returned to his work, the sole arbiter of events, working with martial law and its commanders by his side, nominally acting on their own but actually guided by him at each step. The evacuation was complete and there was no question of disbanding those who ordered it. So the ground was quickly cleared for the mobilization of all the man-power which, when three months had passed, was able to assure itself that the Province was at peace again. Up in the Hills various august files were agitated over the doings in the Plains. The travail of investigation could not be denied. In Lahore, in Ferozepore, in Sialkote, in Lyallpur, however, there were others, who were quite content to think that they had not done a bad job of work.

Mistakes had been made: later there could be no covering them up. Many regrets have since been felt on that score. Jack could not deny that, nor could I. "Still, he was a great thruster; he pulled us through and we backed him at the time." We raised our glasses to the memory and then Jack added "But he could not have done it here. These Shanghaihands have their own way. They are like those extraordinary workers on the scaffolds of this city. All the laws of gravity are defied and nothing happens. Shanghai just now is breaking every known rule of dynamics, ballistics, gymnastics and physics. I doubt whether it has any rules. But some of the work here is very neat. Not only the old hands but even the youngsters—look at that crowd in the Municipal building—push a very pretty halfpenny. What is the secret?" For once I ventured to give Jack a terse reply—indeed I wanted to turn in: "General," I formally remarked in my best manner, "it is summed up in a coarse but expressive Saxon word of four letters—guts." Then we had the nightcap and our beds called.

SIXTY YEARS AGO

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1877

From Nüchwang:—There is no news to speak of, except that the cholera, I am happy to say, has left us. The Tokeo has gone to Auckland to meet the Governor-General, Chang-how, and speak about the obnoxious tax on Imports and Exports, to which merchants strongly object. The weather is fine, and reports of crops are good. Business is improving and the piece goods are selling better. We have been ruled of late by a heavy thunderstorm which immediately over us. A ball of fire, shot from the inky clouds, struck the Harbourmaster's house, shattering the chimney, and loosening the brick-work from roof to base. The electric fluid entered the room adjoining that in which Mr. and Mrs. Deighton-Brayser. It was so at the instant, splintering the ice-chest and smashing to atoms the glassware upon it, leaving a circular hole of five inches in diameter in one part of the wall and making an incision in another. After regaining their senses, they thought the house was on fire, and the strong sulphurous smell remained in it for hours. It was a most providential escape both for Mr. and Mrs. Deighton-Brayser and the servants, who were continually passing through that room.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1877

From Tientsin:—The weather continues very dry, and in ordinary years the time for rain in sufficient quantities to wet the ground to a depth sufficient for planting, is now past. Hence the

Chinese are feeling great anxiety in regard to the wheat for next year, which cannot be sown in the present condition of the ground. From our own districts, and for a distance of 500 or more miles, the report is that, with a few exceptions of small tracts a few ft in extent, the small millet crop is almost nil, while the large millet will yield only three or four tenths of an ordinary crop. The general verdict is that the suffering will be much greater than last year, and the beginning of the year has too frequent appearance on our streets. From some places there are also rumours of robberies and brigandage being quite frequent, and increasing to an alarming extent. In one section, about 250 li S.W. of this, it is said that the regular "fairs" held on this part of China about once in seven days for the exchange and sale of house and farm products more especially, have been discontinued, for the reason that the peasants cannot carry their articles along the roads with any degree of safety, so infested are they with thieves.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1877

The Royal Geographical Society have taken up the subject of African Exploration with great zeal, and have issued a Circular inviting special subscriptions for the prosecution of the work. This document, of which a copy reached us by the mail, sets forth the special objects of the movement—which has been conceived in sympathy with the recent action of the King of the Belgians, and which will be under the direction of a special Committee of whom Sir Rutherford Alcock, our President of the Royal Geographical Society, will be chairman. In introducing the subject, the Committee remark that "steam navigation is bringing Eastern Africa into close communication with Europe. The mail services recently established, and likely to be further developed, touch at various ports in Eastern Africa and cannot fail to stimulate European commerce with the interior, by affording increased facilities of intercourse. A trade has existed since a very ancient period between the opposite shores of India and Africa; and it must be of importance to our hindrances that this intercourse should be removed. A great development of enterprise along the Eastern coast may also be expected on the side of our South African Colonies, if the productive regions of the interior be opened up. The proposed scientific exploration of the capabilities of Africa, and the discovery of the best routes to its interior from the Eastern coast, will be a most serviceable step in this direction." They add in conclusion that, "in seeking to promote a national undertaking which may assume very large proportions, they propose to begin with those who are best qualified to persevere to the extent which these and further contributions will allow. The difficulties to be anticipated in efforts to civilize Africa must not be underrated, considering how large has been the proportion of unsuccessful attempts. But they feel convinced that persistent and simultaneous exploration, on every side, and of a scientific character, offer the best hope of ultimate success."

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1877

It is always hazardous to venture on prophecy, but yet every Shanghai resident must just now find himself forecasting the probable destiny of the great and important Settlement which has cost so much money to found, to develop and to govern; and in the well-being of which so many foreigners are largely interested. It is possible that sinister predictions may come true, and that we may be reduced by the narrowing of the stream of the Hwangpoo to utter insignificance. The appeals to Peking to get the Woosung Bar dredged have hitherto been regarded as idle fancies, and a dead end, but the urgent memorials that have been from time to time addressed to the representatives of Foreign Powers. All we can do is to hope that the last letter of the Chamber of Commerce on this subject may meet with success, and that its predecessors, and will not be pigeon-holed as so many former memorials have been. It is obvious that there is not now sufficient capital or sufficient élan in the foreign merchant to induce him to repeat the experiment made at Hankow, and to erect vast hongas at Ichang, Wuchang, or Fenchow. To do so, indeed, would be extremely foolish. But these towns, outlets and ports of supply for extensive and rich districts will all conduce to the prosperity of Shanghai. But the residents will change their manner of living, they will cease to reside in the Settlement and build more country-houses along the Bubbling Well Road and at Hongkong, beside the banks of the river; perhaps in some cases, if the railway is not taken up, at Woosung. This arrangement will have its advantages. There are evils in a man residing at his place of business. He is constantly interrupted by telegrams, and is tempted to work needlessly in his office, to the detriment of health. In the future, he will leave business and its cares behind him when his office closes, and enjoy himself with his family in his rural villa, as merchants do at home. The South will be occupied mostly, we imagine, by business and possibly, though the prospect of such a contingency is unpleasant, with wharves.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 19, 1877

The difficulties which are every year encountered by the grain junks in entering the Northern section of the Canal, must afford the partisans of the C.M.S.N. Co, strong arguments in favour of increasing the shipment of grain by local steamships. In fact, it may be taken as tolerably certain, that, unless the advocates for the Yellow River and Canal route can succeed in getting this properly repaired, steamships will altogether supersede the junks before many years more are over. The Director General of the Yellow River reports that only half of the squadron succeeded in getting into the delta, and the usual rise of July 30. The water has begun suddenly to fall, and the remainder were shut out.

A COUNTRY DIARY

Sept. 1.—Wandered over the hills this morning in a North-West gale which brought with it showers of driving rain... a form of amusement not to be recommended to anyone wishing to have a hat or false hair, for only objects firmly rooted or bolted in place could withstand the windforce. Overhead the wide-winged Swifts tumbled and screamed in a sort of ecstasy, a feeling to be shared by any human being who loves to feel the keen wind driving his limbs and clothes to the verge of this place. On such occasions all Nature seems to spring into new life, and vivid action impossible to describe in a few words. Swallows seem to fling themselves deliberately into the strongest gusts, and allow the taut framework of their wings and bodies to be blown like leaves in a whirlwind... then, recovering to spring upward chattering their delight: the wily Kestrel chooses a partly sheltered corner of the valley to hang motionless in some favourable air-current watching for its ground-prey: bands of Thrushes (now migrating) shelter in the bushes and other districts rise in a small cloud of whirring wings to seek fresh cover elsewhere: small Buntings and Titmice are hiding among the pine trees and only make their presence known by the series of squeaks and chirps with which they signal to others of the kind. The rain stops and a glint of sunshine scrapes through the clouds: the fields below turn into patches of pure emerald green... up on the hillsides lemon-hued Day Lilies, white Gypsophila and Loosestrife, yellow Cinquefoil and Chinese Pinks stand out like jewels in the herbage. Propinquity in the valley a Rock-Thrush from some granite perch, unseen but clearly heard, flings out a single snatch of melodious song... like a Missel-Thrush mocking the wind from a swaying tree-top... and defies the elements to do their worst.

Sept. 3, 1937.—I find that I get great satisfaction by planting all my apple trees in one section of the garden, with pears in another, and so on through all the list of fruits, because this enables me to talk of "my apple orchard", and makes it easier to see the progress of the work. But, alas! the fruit trees do not play the game properly and seem to resent being herded together in any one place: thus I find that while my pear trees refuse to bear in their own particular orchard, if I put one of them to fill an odd space among the apples or plums it immediately produces fruit even though the trees all around it remain sterile. So noticeable is this peculiar trait among fruit trees that I can no longer attribute it to the general contrariness of inanimate life, and am beginning to think there must be some scientific reason for it. Can it be, for example, that certain insect pests which like apples, all gravitate to the apple orchard, but leave the pears alone... and vice versa if the apple is put among the pears or plums? This may be an actual fact, and if it is so, the growing of fruit by amateurs such as myself will gradually become a science like a game of checkers... with the grower moving the trees about and making the plums hurt the apples! It is all very difficult, but I feel there is some compensation in being an amateur gardener and ornithologist at the same time: if my trees are pest-ridden all sorts of small birds which seldom see red, and which I have observed on my observations ten-fold—but the fruit-basket draws a blank; while trees properly sprayed give me fruit but no birds. The invention of a pest-proof tree which would still attract birds is a problem I would have loved to put to the Luther Burbanks... the wizard of the plant kingdom whose inventive genius was seldom called upon in vain.

Sept. 5, 1937.—The brilliant grass-green Praying Mantis is a strange-looking insect... long body shaped like an emaciated pen, with four thin legs and two great fore-arms which remind me irresistibly of Pop-Eye the Sailor after he has taken spinach. Many of these weird creatures are now coming into our verandahs, and I spent some time to-day watching one scaling a stone wall, feeling its way in the most humorous manner with the "thumbs" and twisting its evil-looking triangular head from side to side to get a better view of any moving object: the gait of the Mantis is usually slow, but it has a great turn of speed for escaping danger or pouncing on prey, and it often assumes the most amusing "dancing step" in moments of excitement. The movement of these insects into winter quarters has given rise to an unusual incident in a friend's house which is worth recording. The lady of the house sits for hours by her wireless set waiting for news of the war, and next to the radio is a flytrap with a revolving slab of wood baited with sugar-water which slowly attracts the flies into a wire cage; and it is important to note that it is one of the house-boy's duties to dispose of the trapped flies—a tiresome business involving a lot of boiling water: seized with an inspiration, the Boy put a Mantis into the trap, with most extraordinary results: when the wireless occasionally bursts into dance music the Mantis gets excited and starts doing its dance-step—much to the edification of the lady: all the flies are eaten, so that the Boy does not have to clear the cage: the Mantis is having a grand time of it, and is the best-fed of his kind in China. So everybody happy... and I am seriously thinking of adopting a Praying Mantis as a pet.

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 20, 1877

The only news in the Municipal minutes is that the Council have agreed to purchase a strip of land to widen the Szechuan Road between the Canton road and the Yangkingpang. They have refused an offer to round the corner of the Szechuan Road, because the price asked is too high. The Council value it seems to us that, in laying down this as the only basis on which they are prepared to treat, the Council practically shut themselves out of the market.